

DRILL REGULATIONS
FOR THE
HOSPITAL CORPS,
UNITED STATES ARMY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

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OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1896.

A board of medical officers having revised the system of Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, which revision has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States.

With a view to insure uniformity in the Army, all Hospital Corps exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

DRILL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

HOSPITAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

1. The senior medical officer of the detachment is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates. He requires them to study and recite these regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution.

THE DETACHMENT.

2. The detachment, when formed, is in single rank, privates of the Hospital Corps on the right, company bearers on the left, each class graduated in size, the tallest men on the right.

POSTS OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

3. The medical officer commanding is three paces in front of the center of the detachment, the junior medical officers according to rank from right to left are in the line of file closers two paces in rear. Medical officers above the rank of lieutenant are four paces in rear of the file closers.

Medical officers take posts in their respective lines at equal intervals; if only one, he is opposite the center; if two, one is opposite the center of each half of the detachment; if three, one is opposite the center, the others as with two.

The senior noncommissioned officer is two paces in rear of the second file from the right, on the right of the line of file closers.

The second noncommissioned officer is on the right of the rank and is right guide of the detachment.

The third noncommissioned officer is on the left of the rank and is the left guide.

The remaining noncommissioned officers are distributed along the line of file closers from right to left, according to rank.

If necessary, a suitable private may be designated to act as right or left guide.

TO FORM THE DETACHMENT.

4. At the signal for the *assembly*,* the senior noncommissioned officer takes his position in front of where the center of the detachment is to be, and facing it, commands:

Fall in.

The second noncommissioned officer, or a designated private, places himself facing to the front, where the right of the detachment is to rest, and at such a point that its center will be six paces from and opposite the senior noncommissioned officer; he closes his left hand and places the knuckles against the waist above the hip, wrist straight, back of hand to the front. The men,

*The *assembly* may be sounded by bugle or whistle.

with left arm in the same position, assemble rapidly at attention, so that the right arm of each man rests lightly against the left elbow of the man next on his right, each dropping the left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval.

The other noncommissioned officers then take their posts.

The senior noncommissioned officer calls the roll, each man answering "Here," as his name is called.

TO SIZE THE DETACHMENT.

5. The men being in line as described, the senior noncommissioned officer faces them to the right and arranges them according to height, tallest man in front; he then faces them to the left into line. The detachment being sized, habitually forms in the same order.

6. The senior noncommissioned officer commands:

1. *Count*, 2. **FOURS**.

Beginning on the right the men count *One, Two, Three, Four*, and so on to the left. The guides do not count.

If the four on the left consists of less than three men they are ordinarily assigned to other fours and placed in the line of file closers, each in rear of the four to which assigned. He then commands:

1. *Count*, 2. **SQUADS**;

when each No. 1 calls out the number of his squad in numerical order from right to left.

The officer commanding having approached the front and center of the detachment, the senior noncommis-

sioned officer faces about, salutes* him, reports the result of the roll call and then, without command, takes his post, passing around the right flank.

The junior medical officers take their posts as soon as the noncommissioned officer has reported.

ALIGNMENTS.

7. The officer commanding, having received the detachment, commands:

1. *Right (or left)*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At the command *dress*, the men place the left hand above the hip, turn the head and eyes in the direction of the guide, and dress up to the line; the officer commanding verifies the alignment. At the command *front*, the men turn the head and eyes to the front and drop the left hand.

In all alignments, excepting of the file closers, the left hand is placed above the hip, and at *front* dropped to the side. The detachment is aligned whenever necessary.

* The salute for all enlisted men without arms is as follows: The right hand is raised smartly till the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight; and the arm is then dropped quietly by the side.

If uncovered, the forefinger touches the forehead above the eye.

The salute for officers is the same as the above; the left hand is used only when the right is engaged. Officers and men, when saluting, look toward the person saluted. Enlisted men salute with the hand farthest from the officer, giving the salute six paces before passing the officer and holding the hand at the visor until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

MARCHINGS.

8. When the execution of a movement is improperly begun and the instructor wishes to begin it anew for the purpose of correcting it, he commands: *As you were*; at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

9. The length of the full step in quick time is 30 inches measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of 120 steps per minute.

TO MARCH IN LINE.

10. Being in line at a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. **MARCH**.

The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front.

The instructor sees that the men preserve the interval and alignment.

To change the guide: *Guide left* (or *right*).

11. If the men lose step, the instructor commands: **STEP**.

The men glance toward the side of the guide, retake the step, and cast their eyes to the front.

TO MARCH BACKWARD.

12. Being at a halt:

1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, step back with the left foot 15 inches straight to the rear, measuring from heel to heel, then with the right, and so on, the feet alternating.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

13. Being in march:

1. *To the rear,* 2. **MARCH,** 3. *Guide right (or left).*

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turn on the balls of both feet, face to the right about, and immediately step off with the left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to the right about, taking four short steps in place, keeping the cadence, and then step off with the left foot.

TO SIDE STEP.

14. Being at a halt:

1. *Right (or left) step,* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, carry the right foot 12 inches to the right, keeping knees straight and shoulders square to the front; as soon as the right foot is planted, bring the left foot to the side of it, and continue the movement.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK, IN COLUMN OF FILES.

15. Being in line at a halt:

1. *Right (or left),* 2. **FACE,** 3. *Forward,* 4. **MARCH.**

Being in march:

1. *By the right (or left) flank,* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

To halt the column of files: 1. *Detachment*, 2 **HALT**; and to face it to the front: 3. *Left* (or *right*), 4. **FACE**.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO MARCH IN LINE.

16. 1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

TO CHANGE DIRECTION IN COLUMN OF FILES.

17. Being in march:

1. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 1. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 2. **MARCH**.

The leading file wheels to the right. The other files follow the first and wheel on the same ground.

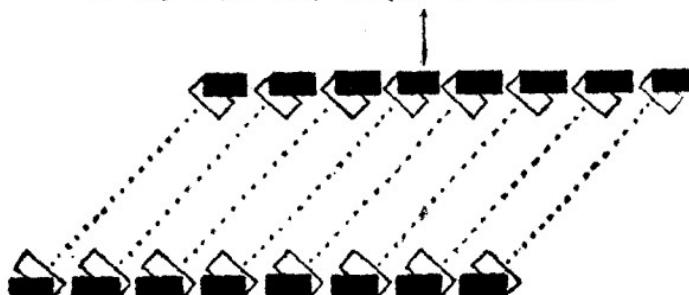
Being at a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right* (or *left*), 3. **MARCH**;
or:
2. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 3. **MARCH**.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

18. Being in line at a halt, or in march:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*, 2. **MARCH**.



Par. 18. RIGHT OBLIQUE.

At the command *march*, each man half faces to the right, at the same time stepping off in the new direction. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so regulates his step as to make the head of this man conceal the heads of the other men in the rank; the rank remains parallel to its original front.

At the command *halt*, the men halt, faced to the front.

To resume the original direction:

1. Forward, 2. MARCH.

The men half face to the left in marching and then move straight to the front.

TO MARCH IN DOUBLE TIME.

19. The length of the full step in double time is 36 inches; the cadence is at the rate of 180 steps per minute.

Being in line at a halt:

1. Forward, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. Double time, 4. MARCH.

At the third command the hands are raised until the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed and toward the body, the elbows to the rear.

TO PASS FROM QUICK TO DOUBLE TIME, AND THE REVERSE.

20. 1. Double time, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as the left foot strikes the ground, advance the right foot in quick time, and step off with the left foot in double time.

To resume quick time:

1. Quick time, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the detachment resumes quick time.

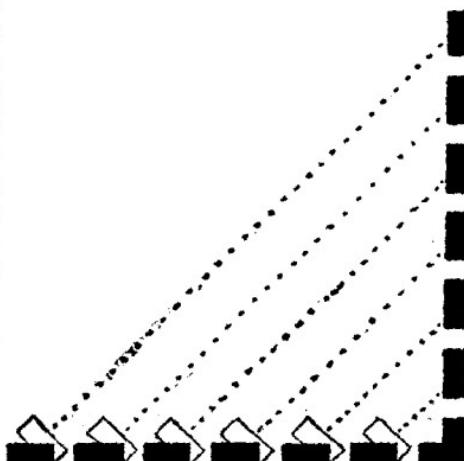
TURNINGS.

TO TURN AND HALT.

21. Marching in line:

1. *Detachment right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the right guide halts and faces to the right; the other files half face to the right in marching, and without changing the length or cadence of the step place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right guide; all dress to the right without command. The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: **FRONT.**



Par. 21. DETACHMENT RIGHT.

If at a halt, the movement is executed in the same manner.

Detachment half right (or *half left*) is executed in the same manner, except that the guide makes a half face to the right.

TO TURN AND ADVANCE.

22. Marching in line:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *turn*, 2. MARCH, 3. Forward, 4. MARCH,
5. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the second command, the guide marches by the right flank, taking the short step without changing the

cadence; the other men half face to the right in marching, and moving by the shortest line successively place themselves on the new line, when they take the short step (15 inches).

When the last man has arrived on the new line, the fourth command is given, when all resume the full step.

During the turn the guide is, without command, on the pivot flank. The guide is announced on resuming the full step.

If at a halt, the movement is similarly executed, and in quick time, unless the command *double time* is given.

Right (or left) half turn is executed in the same manner, except that the guide makes a half face to the right.

Should the command *halt* be given during the execution of the movement, those men who are on the new line halt; the others halt on arriving on the line; all dress to the right without command.

The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: **FRONT.**

MARCHING IN LINE, TO EFFECT A SLIGHT CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

23. Incline to the right (or left).

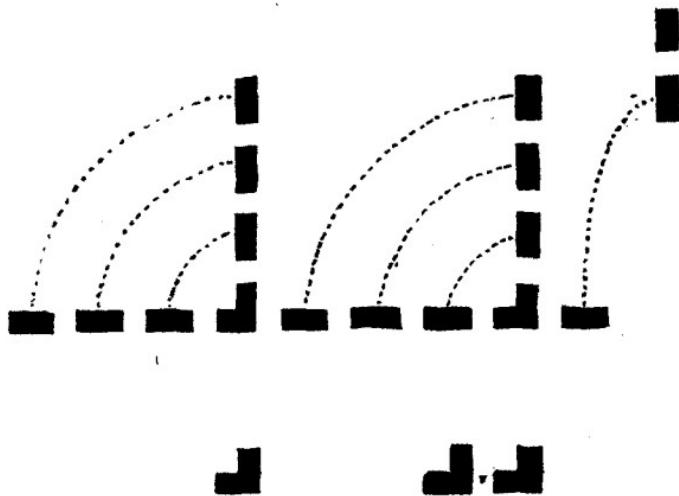
Each man advances the left shoulder and marches in the new direction.

BEING IN LINE TO MARCH BY THE FLANK, IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

24. 1. Fours right (or left), 2. MARCH.

Each four wheels ninety degrees to the right on a fixed pivot, the pivot man turning strictly in his place; the man on the marching flank maintains the full step,

moving on the arc of a circle with the pivot man as the center; the men dress on the marching flank, shorten their steps according to their distance from it, and keep their intervals from the pivot. Upon the completion of the wheel, each four takes the full step, marching in a direction parallel to its former front; the second four is 100 inches from the first four, and so on to the rear of the column; the right and left guides place themselves 44 inches in front and rear respectively of the left file of the leading and rear fours; the file closers face to the right and maintain their relative positions.



Par. 24. FOURS RIGHT.

The officer commanding in columns of fours, twos, and files is by the side of the leading guide on the flank opposite the file closers; he takes this position at the command *march*.

The leading and rear guides in columns of fours, twos, and files are in front and rear respectively of the leading or rear file on the side opposite the file closers.

The file closers march two paces from the flank of the column and see that the fours maintain their distances.

In all changes by fours from line into column and column into line, or from column of fours into twos, files or the reverse, and in all wheels about by fours, either in line or column, the officer commanding and guides take their proper places in the most convenient way as soon as practicable.

All wheels by fours, except in changing direction, are executed on a fixed pivot.

These rules are general.

BEING IN LINE TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND HALT.

25. 1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Detachment*,
4. **HALT.**

The command *halt* is given as the wheel is completed ; all dress toward the marching flank.

In column of fours, the ranks dress toward the side of the guide.

In all wheelings by fours, the forward march is taken upon the completion of the movement, unless the command *halt* be given.

At the command *halt*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the foot in rear is brought up and planted without shock by the side of the other.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

26. 1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

The leading four wheels on a movable pivot; the pivot man takes steps of 10 inches in quick time, and 12 inches in double time, gaining ground forward so as to clear the wheeling point; the wheel completed, the full step is taken; the man on the side of the guide follows 44 inches in rear of the guide; the other fours move forward and wheel on the same ground. If the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, he shortens his step and wheels as if on the pivot flank of a rank of four; if the change be to the side opposite the guide, he wheels as if on the marching flank of a rank of four.

Column half right (or *half left*) is similarly executed, each four wheeling forty-five degrees.

TO PUT THE COLUMN OF FOOURS IN MARCH AND CHANGE DIRECTION AT THE SAME TIME.

27. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 2. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 3. MARCH.

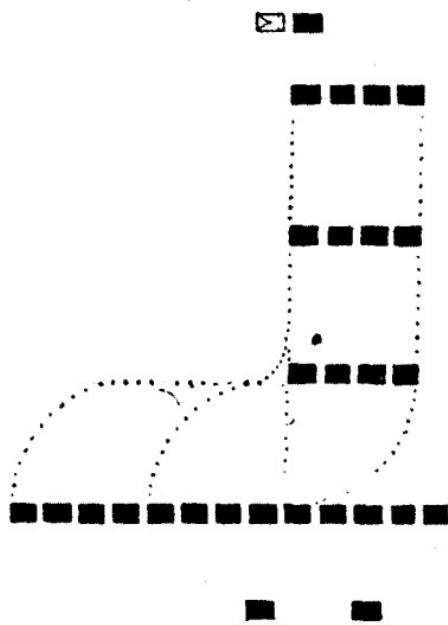
BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOOURS AND CHANGE DIRECTION.

28. 1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. *Column right* (or *left*), or, 2. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 3. MARCH.

BEING IN LINE, TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOOURS TO THE FRONT.

29. 1. *Right* (or *left*) *forward*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right guide places himself in front of the left file of the right four; the right four moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps; the other fours wheel to the right, each on a fixed pivot; the second four when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot and follows the first; the other fours having wheeled to the right, move forward, and each wheels to the left on a movable pivot, so as to follow the second.



Par. 29. RIGHT FORWARD, FOURS RIGHT.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURES, TO CHANGE THE FILE CLOSERS FROM ONE FLANK OF THE COLUMN TO THE OTHER.

30. 1. File closers on left (or right) flank, 2. MARCH.

At the first command the file closers close in to the flank of the column, and at the command *march*, dart through the column.

TO OBLIQUE IN COLUMN OF FOURES, AND TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

- 31.** 1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*, 2. **MARCH**.
 Each four obliques as prescribed (par. 18).
 To resume the direct march:

1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURES TO THE REAR.

- 32.** 1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each four wheels 180 degrees to the right.

The file closers do not pass through the column, but gain the space to the right or left necessary to preserve their interval from the flank.

TO FORM LINE FROM COLUMN OF FOURES.

- 33.** To the right or left:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*),
 or, 3. *Detachment*, 4. **HALT**.

At the command *march*, the fours wheel to the right.

The guide is announced, or the command *halt* is given, the instant the fours unite in line.

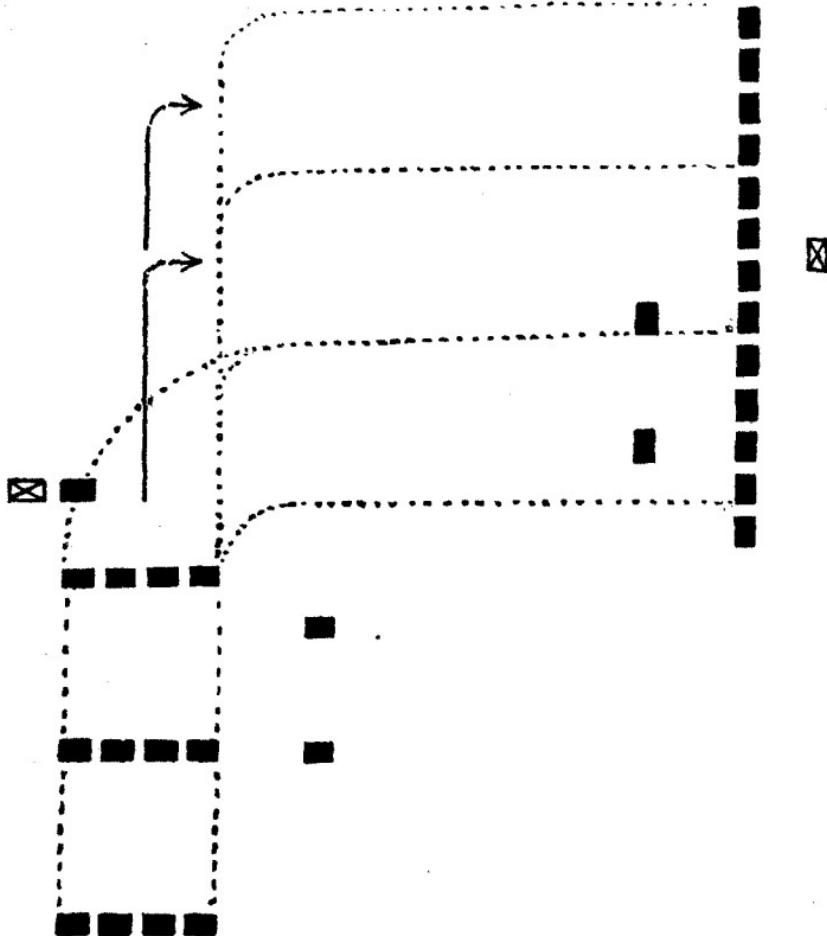
If the line be formed toward the side of the file closers, they close in to the flank of the column at the first command, and at the command *march* dart through the column.

- 34.** On right or left:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Detachment*,
 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT**.

At the command *march*, the leading four wheels to the right on a movable pivot and moves forward, dressing to the right; the guide places himself on its right;

each of the other fours marches a distance equal to its front beyond the wheeling point of the four next preceding, wheels to the right and advances as explained for the first four; the rear guide places himself on the left of the rear four after it halts.



Par. 34. ON RIGHT INTO LINE.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced a suitable distance in the new direction, it halts and dresses to the right; the other fours successively halt and dress upon arriving in line.

The command *front* is given when the left four completes its dressing.

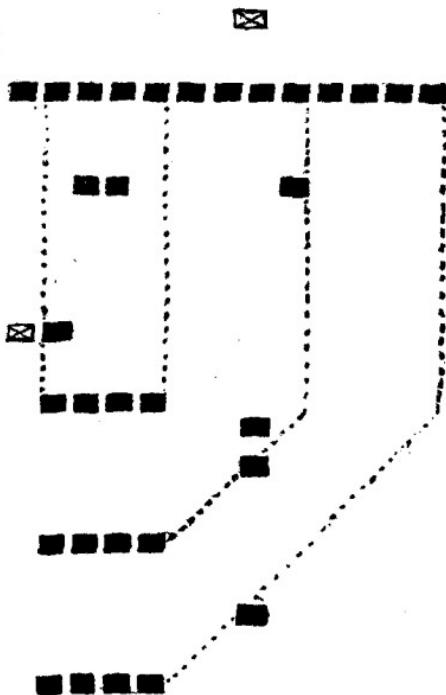
If the movement be executed toward the side opposite the file closers, each follows the four nearest him, passing in front of the following four.

35. To the front:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*,
2. **MARCH**,
3. *Detachment*,
4. **HALT**,
5. **FRONT**.

At the command *march*, the leading four moves straight to the front, dressing to the left; the guide in front places himself on its left; the other fours oblique to the right till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced a suitable distance, it halts and dresses to the left; the other fours halt and dress to the left upon arriving in line; the guide in rear places himself on the right of the rank upon the arrival of the last four in line; the command *front* is given when the last four completes its dressing.



Par. 35. RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE.

If the movement be made toward the side of the file closers, they dart through the column as the oblique commences.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the command *guide left* is given immediately after the command *march*; the leading four moves to the front in quick time; the other fours oblique in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line.

BEING IN LINE, TO FACE TO THE REAR AND TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

36. 1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Detachment*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

The fours wheel about; the file closers dart through the nearest intervals.

37. The detachment at a halt, may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands:

1. *Detachment*, 2. *About*, 3. **FACE**, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*), 6. **MARCH**;

or, if in march, by the commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

The file closers on facing about maintain their relative positions.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS.

38. This movement is always executed toward the file closers; it is used only for the purpose of reducing

the front of the column to enable it to pass a defile or other narrow place, immediately after which the column of fours should be re-formed.

1. Right (or left) by twos, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the two files on the right of each four move forward; the two files on the left take the short step till disengaged, when they oblique to the right and follow the right files.

The distance between ranks in column of twos is 44 inches; the guides take the same distance in front and rear of the column.



Par. 38. RIGHT BY TWOS.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOOURS AT A HALT, TO FORM COLUMN OF FILES.

39. 1. Right (or left) by file, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right file of each four moves forward, followed in succession by the files on his left, who oblique to the right, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance; the guides take the same distance.

If marching, the leading file continues the march; the others take the short step, oblique to the right and follow the leading file.

Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed.

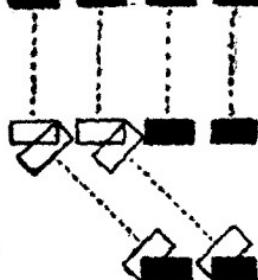
40. A column of twos or files changes direction, is halted and put in march by the same commands as a column of fours.

The march in column of fours, twos, or files is always in quick time unless otherwise ordered.

41. A column of fours, twos, or files may be faced to the rear, or to a flank, and marched a short distance, but no other movements should be executed until the column is again faced to the original front. The officers and noncommissioned officers face with the column and retain their positions.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS OR FILES, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURES.

42. These movements are always executed away from the file closers.



Marching in column of twos:

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*,
3. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, the leading two of each four take the short step; the rear two oblique to the left until they uncover the leading two, when they move to the front, and the fours having united, all resume the full step.

Par. 42. FORM FOURES,
LEFT OBLIQUE.

Being in column of files:

43. 1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*, 3. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, the leading file of each four halts; the other files oblique to the left and place themselves successively on the left of the leading file, the distance between the fours being 100 inches.

Column of twos is formed from column of files on the same principles.

THE RESTS.

44. Being at a halt, to rest the men:

FALL OUT; or **REST**; or **AT EASE**.

At the command *fall out*, the men may leave the ranks, but will remain in the immediate vicinity.

At the command *fall in*, they resume their former places.

At the command *rest*, the men keep one heel in place, but are not required to preserve silence or immobility.

At the command *at ease*, the men keep one heel in place and preserve silence, but not immobility.

45. To resume the attention:

1. *Detachment*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

The men take the position of the soldier and fix their attention.

46. 1. *Parade*, 2. **REST**.

Carry the right foot 6 inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

To resume the position of the soldier:

1. *Detachment*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

TO DISMISS THE DETACHMENT.

47. Being in line at a halt, the officer commanding directs the senior noncommissioned officer: *Dismiss the detachment*. The officers fall out, the senior noncommissioned officer salutes, steps in front of the detachment, and commands: **DISMISSED**.

LITTER DRILL.

THE LITTER AND SLING.

48. The regulation hand litter consists of a canvas bed, 6 feet long and 22 inches wide, made fast to two poles $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and stretched by two jointed braces.

The ends of the poles form the handles, 9 inches long, by which the litter is carried. The fixed iron legs are stirrup-shaped, 4 inches high and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. A strap is permanently fastened to the bottom of each pole near the legs. When the litter is open each strap lies under the pole to which it is attached, its free end buttoned to a stud; when the litter is strapped it is passed over the canvas and the free end buttoned to a stud under the opposite pole.

49. One regulation sling is issued to each private as part of his equipment. It is made of blue webbing, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with a leather-lined loop at each end, and a slide to regulate its length.

Before falling in, each man verifies the length of his sling so that it is always exactly adjusted to his size, places it smoothly over his shoulders, the slide on the right side, passing the loops under the belt, and, during drill with the litter, never removes it from the body. The loops, when off the handles, are invariably secured under the belt.

50. When the detachment is formed for drill or instruction, officers do not wear swords. The instructor will require that the clothing of the men be clean and neatly adjusted; that the privates of the Hospital Corps fall in equipped with pouch, belt, and sling, and that the company bearers wear belts and brassards.* Hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards wear the belt, but no equipment of any kind, unless specially ordered.

51. For purposes of litter drill each set of four is a litter squad. The litter squad is marched by the commands applicable to a set of four, substituting "litter" for "four."

* When practicable it is advisable to have the men who are to represent the wounded dressed in fatigue suits; they remain in the line of file closers until needed.

52. No. 1 is the squad leader; he commands his squad and is responsible for it; in his absence, No. 4, and both Nos. 1 and 4 being absent, No. 3 commands.

With reduced numbers, No. 1 ordinarily assumes the duties of No. 3, and No. 4 of No. 2. No. 1 being absent, No. 4 assumes his duties and *vice versa*.

53. The instructor will make such changes in the personnel of the sets of four as he deems advisable. The selection of No. 1 should be determined by the intelligence and experience of the men; No. 4 should be as near in size as possible to No. 1, and No. 2 to No. 3. The fours are then counted again if necessary.

54. A litter is said to be *strapped* when folded, the canvas doubled smoothly on top and secured by the straps. It is said to be *closed* when folded and unstrapped, the free ends of the straps buttoned to the studs on their respective poles.

55. The foot, or front, of a *grounded* or *open* (unloaded) litter is the end farthest from the approaching squad, unless otherwise designated. The foot of a loaded litter is always the end corresponding to the feet of the patient.

MANUAL OF THE LITTER.

Having assigned the medical officers and the noncommissioned officers to appropriate duties, the instructor commands:

56. 1. Procure litter, 2. Right (or left) face, 3. MARCH.

At the first command the Nos. 3 step one pace to the front, at the second command they face as required, and at the third proceed in column of files, by the nearest route, to the (strapped or closed) litters. They each take one, placing it on the right shoulder at a slope of at least 45 degrees, canvas down (par. 59),

and promptly return in the reverse order, each man resuming his place by passing through his interval one pace to the rear, facing about and stepping into line.

If the litters are in front of the detachment, the Nos. 3 may be marched directly forward, converging toward them, and then back, diverging to their intervals.

This march should be supervised by a noncommissioned officer. It can be executed in double time.

With but one squad the commands are simply *procure* (or *return*) litter, MARCH; when the bearer proceeds and returns by the shortest practicable route.

57. In all motions from the *shoulder*, or to the *shoulder*, the litter should invariably be brought to the *vertical position* against the shoulder, one pole in front of the other, canvas to the left, both hands grasping the front pole, the left above the right, and the left forearm horizontal.

This position should be taken by the bearer when passing through his interval to resume his place in the line (par. 56), and in any formation or movement in which there may be danger of the lower or upper handles of the litter striking neighboring men, after which the *shoulder* is resumed without command.

58. Being at the *shoulder*:

1. *Order*, 2. LITTER.

At *order*, the litter is brought to the vertical position; at *litter*, the lower handles are brought to the ground, outside the right foot, canvas to the left, the right arm naturally extended and the hand grasping the front pole; the left hand is dropped to the side.



PAR. 57. THE VERTICAL POSITION.



PAR. 58. ORDER LITTER.

59. Being at the order:

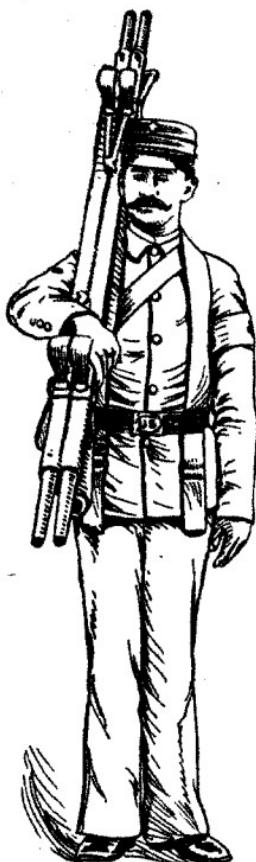
1. Shoulder, 2. LITTER.

At *shoulder*, the litter is raised to the vertical position; at *litter*, it is raised vertically until the left wrist is level with the chin, when it is laid, canvas down, upon the shoulder (par. 56), where it is supported by the right arm, the right hand grasping the left pole; the left hand is dropped to the side.

60. Being in line, litters at the shoulder, or order:

1. Carry, 2. LITTER.

At *carry*, each No. 3 brings his litter to the vertical position; at *litter*, he drops the upper handles forward and downward until the litter is in a horizontal position, canvas to the left; meanwhile the other numbers step directly to the front, No. 2 until he is opposite the front handles, which he seizes with his left hand, and Nos. 1 and 4 until they are opposite the center of the litter. Nos. 2 and 3 take hold by passing the left and right hands respectively outside the handles and grasping the lower one, the litter resting against the hip. The guides step forward and place themselves in line with the front bearers.



PAR. 59. SHOULDER LITTER.



PAR. 60. CARRY LITTER.

61. Being at the *carry*:

1. *Ground*, 2. LITTER.

At *ground*, Nos. 2 and 3 face inward, grasping the handles with both hands; at *litter*, they stoop and lower litter to the ground, lengthwise between the files, canvas up, then, standing erect, they face to the front.

62. Being at the *ground*:

1. *Carry*, 2. LITTER.

At *carry*, Nos. 2 and 3 face inward; at *litter*, they stoop, grasp handles with both hands and raise the litter from the ground to the *carry*.

63. Being at the *carry*:

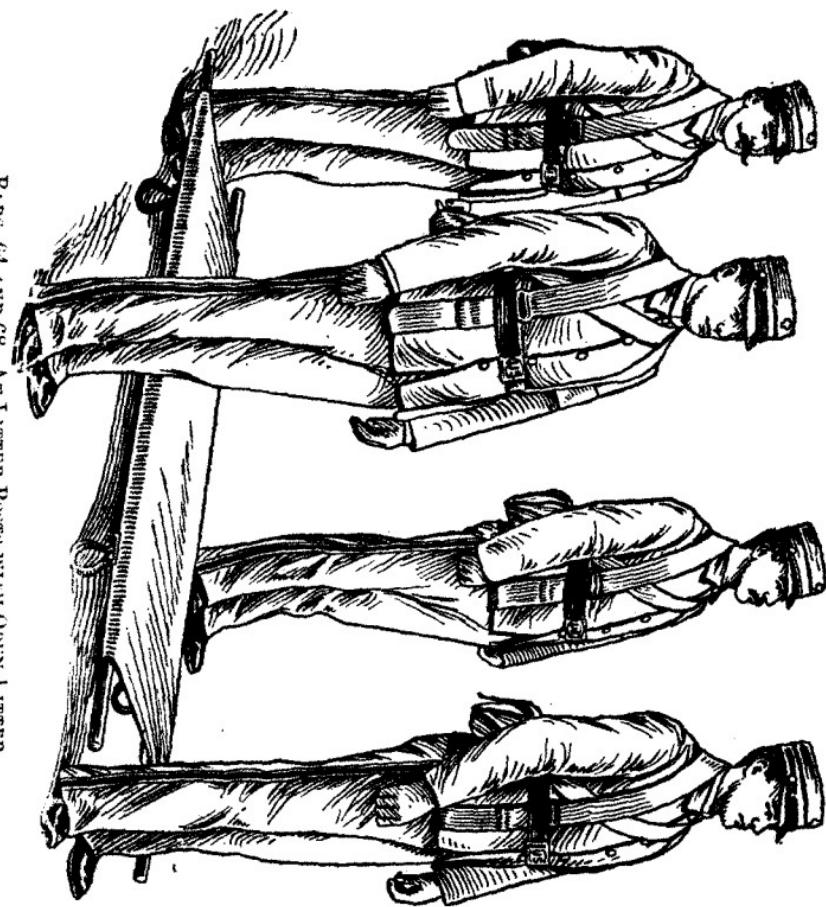
1. *Shoulder*, 2. LITTER.

At *shoulder*, No. 3 reaches forward with his left hand and grasps the litter near its center; at *litter*, he brings it to the vertical position and then to the *shoulder*; meanwhile the other numbers step backward and align themselves upon him in regular order.

64. Being at the *carry*, litter strapped:

1. *Open*, 2. LITTER.

At *open*, Nos. 2 and 3 face litter; at *litter*, they unbutton the straps and button them to the studs on their respective poles, when they grasp the right (upper) handles, leaving the litter suspended longitudinally, canvas to the left. They then extend the braces, and supporting the litter horizontally by the handles, canvas up, lower it to the ground, and resume the attention, standing between the handles, facing to the front.



PARS. 64 AND 68. AT LITTER POSTS WITH OPEN LITTER.

If the litter be merely closed, they at once grasp the upper handles and proceed as above.

65. Being at the *open*:

1. *Close*, 2. **LITTER.**

At *close*, Nos. 2 and 3 step respectively outside the right front and left rear handles and face inward; at *litter*, they stoop and raise the litter by the right handles; they then fold the braces, and bringing the lower pole against the upper, canvas to the left, support the litter at the *carry*.

66. The litter being *closed*:

1. *Strap*, 2. **LITTER.**

At *strap*, Nos. 2 and 3 face litter; at *litter*, they fold canvas by doubling it smoothly on top of poles, then pass straps around litter, over canvas, and button them to studs, when they take their posts at the *carry*.

In opening or strapping litter Nos. 1 and 4 may assist when so directed.

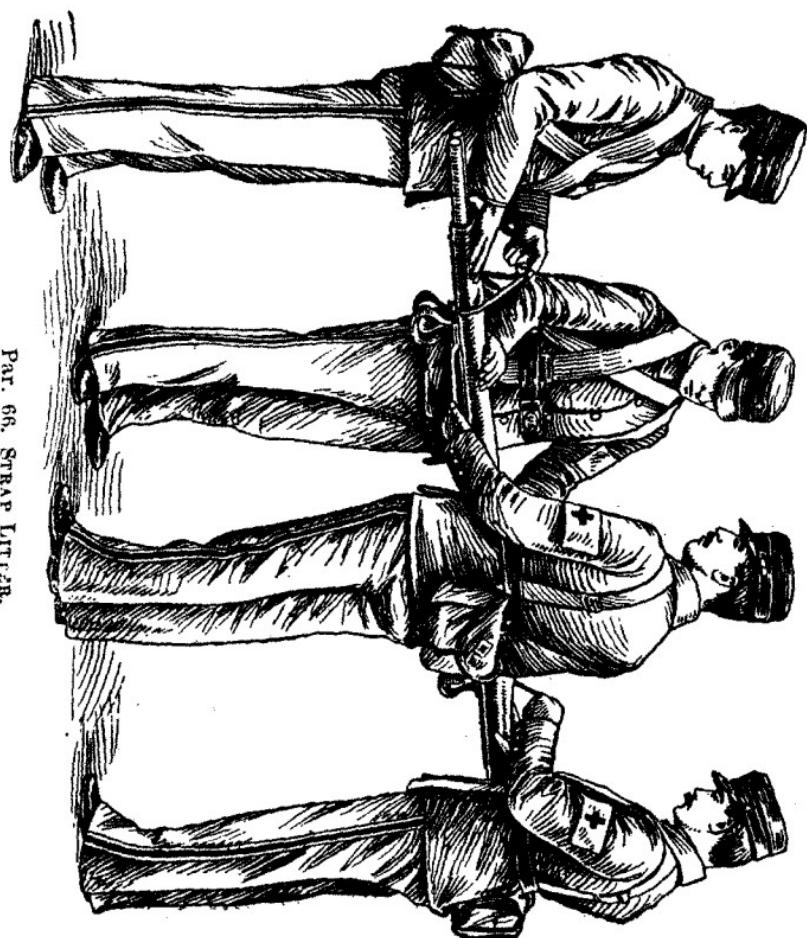
In the field, the litter should habitually be carried strapped or *closed*, and only *opened* on reaching the patient.

The litter may in like manner be *closed* and then strapped, being at the *open*, at the command *strap litter*, when the motions begin with those described under *close litter* (par. 65).

67. To bring the squad into line, the litter being at the *ground* or the *open*:

1. *Form*, 2. **RANK.**

At *rank*, No. 2 advances one pace, and all align themselves upon him in regular order.



PAR. 66. STRAP LITTER.

This movement permits the marching of the squad, without litter, to any desired point.

68. Posts at the litter may at any time be recovered by the commands:

1. *At litter*, 2. **POSTS**.

If at the *ground*, the numbers take posts, No. 2 on the right of the front handles, No. 3 on the left of the rear handles and close to them, and Nos. 1 and 4, respectively, on the right and left of the litter at its mid-length and one pace from it; all facing to the front.

If at the *open*, Nos. 2 and 3 take posts between the front and rear handles, respectively, facing to the front, and Nos. 1 and 4 as with litter at the *ground*, but one short step (15 inches) from it.

This is the invariable position taken by each number at the above commands, whatever may have been his previous position or duty.

69. Being *at litter posts*, to change posts:

1. *Change posts*, 2. **MARCH**.

No. 1 takes No. 3's post, and No. 4 No. 2's, while Nos. 3 and 2 step to the left and right of the litter, respectively, into the vacated positions, all thus describing part of a circle in the same direction around the litter.

70. Being at the *carry* in marching:

1. *Change bearers*, 2. **MARCH**.

Nos. 1 and 4 step to the right rear and left front of the litter, respectively, and grasp the handles relinquished by Nos. 3 and 2, who step to left and right center, respectively.

71. The squad leader continues to exercise command from whatever position he may occupy.

72. To resume the original positions the movement is reversed by the commands:

1. *At litter*, 2. **POSTS.**

73. Being at the *open*:

1. *Prepare to lift*, 2. **LIFT.**

At the first command Nos. 2 and 3 draw loops from the belts, take one in each hand, stoop, slip them upon the handles, and grasp handles. At the second command they slowly rise; No. 4 advances to side of No. 2, and No. 1 steps backward to side of No. 3, adjust slings and observe that everything is right, when they resume their posts.

74. At the commands:

*1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH,**

the bearers step off, No. 2 with the left, No. 3 with the right foot, taking short sliding steps of about 20 inches, to avoid jolting and to secure a uniform motion to the litter. Nos. 1 and 4 step off with the left foot.

75. Being at the *lift*:

1. *Lower*, 2. **LITTER.**

At *litter*, Nos. 2 and 3 slowly lower the litter to the ground, slip loops from the handles, stand erect and pass the loops under their belts.

76. When the litter is to be moved but a few paces, it may be lifted and marched without slings by prefixing *without slings* to the commands: *Prepare to lift, lift.*

* The so-called single step, which is by far the easiest for the patient, but which is acquired with difficulty, may also be practiced; No. 2 steps off with the left foot, and No. 3 follows with his right an instant later, and before No. 2 has planted his right; No. 2's right foot next touches the ground, and is immediately followed by No. 3's left.

77. To carry the litter by four bearers, being at the *open*, the commands are:

1. *By four*, 2. *Prepare to lift*, 3. **LIFT**.

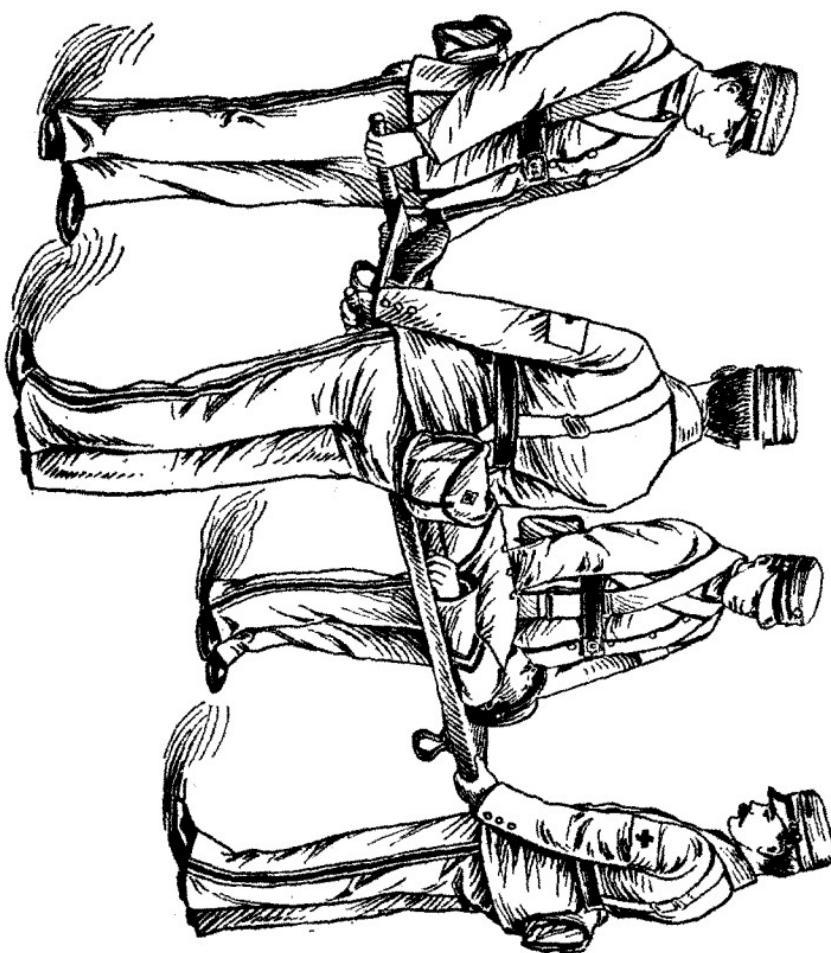
At the second command Nos. 2 and 3 take posts outside the right front and left rear handles, respectively, and Nos. 4 and 1 outside the opposite handles; they all stoop and grasp handles with both hands. At *lift*, they slowly rise.

78. The *open* litter should be lifted and lowered slowly and without jerk, both ends simultaneously, the rear bearer moving in accord with the front bearer, so as to maintain the canvas horizontal; in fact, the open litter should be handled for purposes of drill as if it were a loaded litter, and as soon as the men are familiar with its manual, the drill should, whenever practicable, be with loaded litter.

79. Being in line at the *shoulder*:

1. *Return litter*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *face*, 3. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the Nos. 3 bring the litter to the vertical position and step one pace to the front; at the second they face as required and bring the litter to the shoulder, and at the third proceed in column of files, by the nearest route, to the place designated for the litters, where they leave them, and, returning in the reverse order, resume their positions by passing through their intervals one pace to the rear and facing about into line. If the place designated is in front of the detachment (or if there be but one squad), the Nos. 3 proceed as described in par. 56. This movement should be supervised by a noncommissioned officer. It can be executed in double time.



Par. 77. LITTER LIFTED BY FOUR.

MARCHINGS WITH LITTER.

80. The interval between litters, that is, between No. 1 of a squad and No. 4 of the next squad on the right, is 6 inches. It is ordinarily sufficient for the execution of all movements, and should be carefully maintained.

To align a line of litters, at a halt, the litters being at the *carry* or *lift*, the commands are:

1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At *dress*, all dress to the right, the Nos. 2 aligning themselves on the right guide, or No. 2 of the right squad, all promptly recovering their intervals, if lost. At *front*, all face to the front.

81. Being in column, to extend distances, the commands are given:

1. *To two* (or more) *paces*, *extend*, 2. MARCH.

The first squad advances forward in quick time and the other squads take the short step and successively gain the increased distance; if in march the first squad maintains the quick time, while the other squads take the short step as above.

82. The column is closed by the commands:

1. *Litters*, 2. *Close*, 3. MARCH;

when the first squad stands fast (if at a halt), or takes the short step (if in a march), and the other squads successively close up.

83. The line, or column of litters, is marched by the commands already given (par. 24 and following), substituting "*litters*" for "*fours*."

The following movements require special notice or description:

BEING IN LINE, TO TURN AND HALT.

84. 1. Detachment, 2. Right (or left), 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT.

The first litter halts, and taking the short step, wheels to the right on its own ground; the other litters half wheel to the right and place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right litter (par. 21).

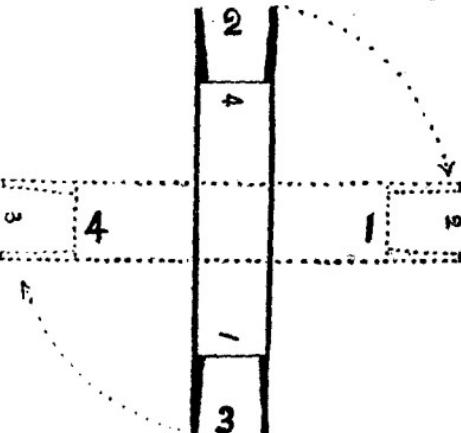
BEING IN LINE, TO TURN AND ADVANCE.

85. 1. Detachment, 2. Right (or left) turn, 3. MARCH.

The first litter takes the short step and wheels to the right on a movable pivot, followed by the others as in par. 22.

BEING IN LINE OF LITTERS, TO MARCH BY THE FLANK
IN COLUMN OF LITTERS.**86. 1. Litters, 2. Right (or left), 3. MARCH.**

At the command *march*, No. 2 steps off to the right and No. 3 to the left, both describing a quarter of a circle, so as to make the litter revolve horizontally on its center until both face to the right, when they take the full step in the new direction; Nos. 1 and 4 maintain their relative positions opposite the center of the litter. The right guide places himself one pace in front of the first litter, and the left guide one pace in rear of the last litter.



Par. 86. LITTERS RIGHT.

BEING IN LINE, TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF LITTERS TO THE FRONT.

87. 1. *Right (or left) forward,* 2. *Litters right (or left),*
3. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the right litter moves straight to the front; the other litters wheel to the right and then to the left in column (par. 29).

To form line from column—see par. 33 and following.

BEING IN LINE OR COLUMN, TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

88. 1. *Litters about,* 2. **MARCH.**

Nos. 2 and 3 step off as in par. 86, but continue the movement until both face to the rear, the other numbers maintaining their relative positions opposite the center of the litter.

The about with the litter is always to the right.

MOVEMENTS BY SECTIONS.

89. A *section* consists of two litter squads in line.

90. *To form column of sections from line:*

1. *Sections right (or left),* 2. **MARCH,** 3. **FRONT;**

when each section turns, as in par. 84; or,

91. 1. *Sections,* 2. *Right (or left) turn,* 3. **MARCH,** 4. *Forward,* 5. **MARCH,** 6. *Guide right (or left);*
when each section turns, as in par. 85.

92. The advantage of this formation is that it permits the shortening of the column, at the *carry*, without increasing its front, by the commands:

1. *Sections,* 2. *Close,* 3. **MARCH;**

when the sections close up to one pace, and the litters oblique toward each other until close against the inner

free bearers (1 and 4), the outer free bearers meanwhile closing in on their respective sides. In this manner the front is reduced to that of a column of litters.

93. The normal formation is resumed by the commands:

1. *Sections*, 2. *Extend*, 3. **MARCH**.

Line is re-formed by the same commands used to form column.

94. *To form single column from column of sections:*

1. *Right (or left) by litter*, 2. **MARCH**;

when the second litter of each section takes the short step and obliques to the right behind the first.

95. *To form column of sections from single column:*

1. *Form sections*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*, 3. **MARCH**;

when the first squad of each section takes the short step, until the second squad, obliquing to the left, is in line with it.

ROUTE STEP.

96. The column of strapped litters at the *carry* (par. 60) is the habitual column of route. The rate is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

Marching in quick time:

1. *Route step*, 2. **MARCH**.

The men are not required to preserve silence nor keep the step. The litter squads preserve their distance.

If from a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Route step*, 3. **MARCH**.

To resume the cadence step:

1. *Detachment*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

At the command *attention*, the cadence step in quick time is resumed.

Upon halting while marching in route step, the men come to the rest at the *ground* (par. 61).

97. To march at ease:

1. *At ease*,
2. **MARCH.**

The detachment marches as in the route step, except that silence is preserved.

THE LOADED LITTER.

TO LOAD AND UNLOAD THE LITTER.

98. For drill in loading litter, the "patients" are directed to lie down, at suitable intervals, near the line of litters, first with head and later with feet toward it, and lastly in any position. Each squad may be separately exercised under its leader or an instructor, or several squads simultaneously.

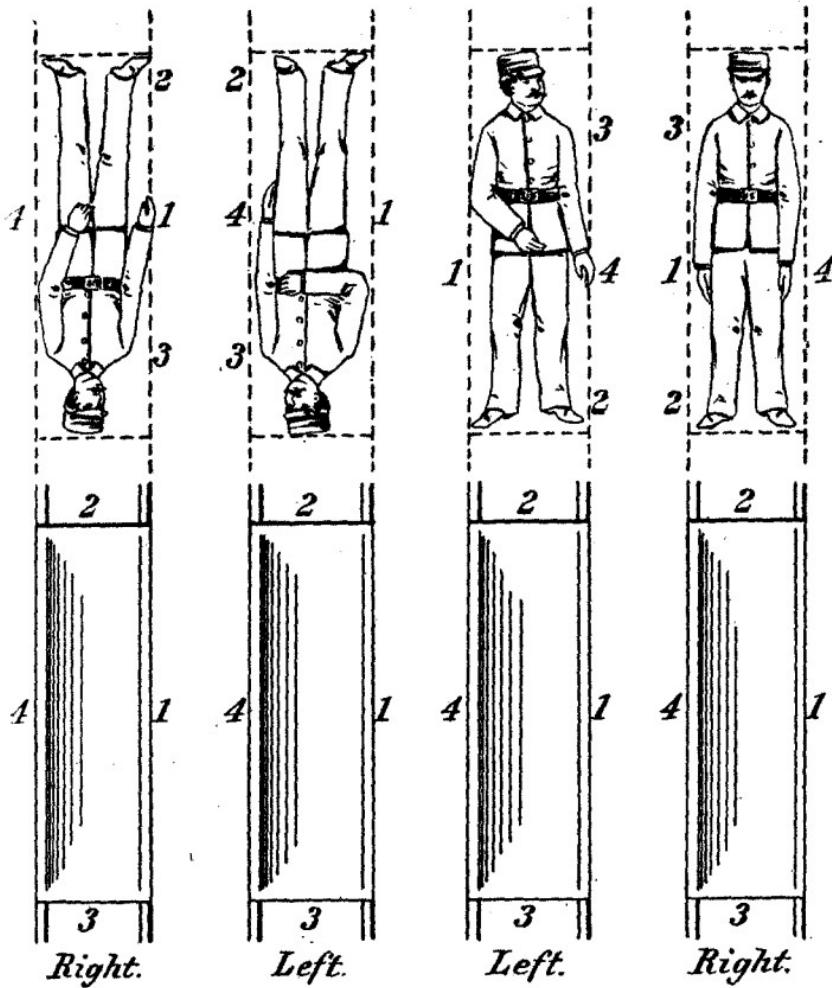
99. The litters being at the *open*, the instructor commands:

1. *At patient*,
2. *Right* (or *left*),
3. **POSTS.**

If the command is *right*, Nos. 2, 1, and 3 take positions, No. 2 at the right ankle, No. 1 at the right hip, and No. 3 at the right shoulder, while No. 4 takes position by the left hip opposite No. 1, all facing the patient.

If the command is *left*, Nos. 2, 4, and 3 take position, No. 2 at the left ankle, No. 4 at the left hip, and No. 3 at the left shoulder, while No. 1 takes position at the right hip opposite No. 4, all facing the patient.

It will be seen from the above that, whether the command is *right* or *left*, the positions of Nos. 1 and 4 are



Par. 99. POSTS AT PATIENT.

invariable, No. 1 at the right hip, No. 4 at the left hip, and that the positions of Nos. 2 and 3 are always at the ankle and shoulder, respectively, on the right or left of the patient, as the command may be; if *right*, they are on each side of No. 1; if *left*, they are on each side of No. 4.

These movements assume that the patient is lying on his back; but as in the field he will often lie on his face or side, the bearers should be practiced in promptly taking their proper positions under all circumstances.

These positions are taken by the bearers, whatever may have been their previous positions or duties.

100. 1. Prepare to lift, 2. LIFT.

At the first command all the bearers kneel on the knee nearest the patient's feet (right knee if on the right of the patient, and on the left knee if on his left); No. 2 passes both forearms under the patient's legs, carefully supporting the fracture, if there be one; Nos. 1 and 4 pass their arms under the small of his back and thighs, not locking hands; No. 3 passes one hand under his neck to the further armpit, with the other supporting the nearer shoulder.

At the second command all lift together slowly and carefully and place the patient upon the knees of the three bearers. As soon as he is firmly supported there, the bearer on the free side (No. 1 or 4) relinquishes his hold, passes quickly and by the shortest line to the litter, which he takes up by the middle, one pole in each hand, and returning rapidly places it under the patient and against the bearers' ankles.

101. 1. Lower, 2. PATIENT.

The free bearer, No. 1 or 4, stoops and assists the other numbers in gently and carefully lowering the patient upon the litter. The bearers then rise and at once resume their positions *at litter posts* (par. 68).



PL. 100. THE PATIENT LIFTED.

102. To unload, posts are taken at patient as in loading. At the commands:

1. *Prepare to lift*, 2. **LIFT** (Par. 100),

they raise him upon the knees, the free bearer removes the litter, and at *lower patient*, they lower him carefully to the ground.

103. In the field, Nos. 1 and 4 going ahead, having reached the patient and taken position on their respective sides, remove his arms and accoutrements and examine him to determine the site and nature of the injury; they administer restoratives, if required, and apply such dressings or splints as are needful or available. As soon as Nos. 2 and 3 reach the patient, they help, as far as may be necessary, in rendering this first aid.

104. The drill should be made as nearly as possible like service in actual warfare. For this purpose a diagnosis tag having been attached to the clothing of the "wounded," indicating the site and character of the injury to be dressed before loading, they are directed to take positions at variable distances, in or out of sight, such as they would occupy on the battlefield.

105. The litter being at the *carry*, at the commands:

1. *Search for wounded*, 2. **MARCH**;

each leader assumes charge of his squad and proceeds independently. Nos. 1 and 4 at once start ahead to search, but without losing sight of the litter, which follows in quick time, taking the double time as soon as a patient is discovered. The litter is halted and opened (by No. 3's commands) in the most convenient position near the patient. The injury having been dressed, No. 1 commands:

106. 1. At patient, 2. Right (or left), 3. Posts.

As a rule, the command should be right or left, according as the right or left side of the patient is injured, so that by having the three bearers on that side a better support may be given to the wounded parts.

107. In the field, when the ground on which the patient lies is such that the litter can not be placed directly under him, it should be placed as near him as possible, and preferably in a direction parallel to, or in line with him, when it will be necessary to carry the patient to the litter, instead of the litter to the patient. In such case, the bearers having brought the patient upon their knees, as described in par. 100, at the command *rise*, take firm hold of him and rise, and at *march*, carry him forward, or by the flank as directed. From this position he is first lowered to the knees of the bearers, and thence placed upon the litter or ground.

108. At the commands:**1. Cease, 2. DRILLING,**

the squads re-form in line and lower litters, when the patients, if still upon the litters (the dressings, if any, having been removed), are directed to rise and resume their posts, after which the litters are strapped.

POSITION OF PATIENT ON THE LITTER.

109. The position of a patient on the litter depends on the character of his injury. An overcoat, blanket, knapsack, or other suitable and convenient article, should be used as a pillow to give support and a slightly raised position to the head. If the patient is faint, the head should be kept low. Difficulty of breathing in wounds of the chest is relieved by a sufficient padding

underneath. In wounds of the abdomen the best position is on the injured side, or on the back if the front of the abdomen is wounded, the legs in either case being drawn up, and a pillow or other available object placed under the knees to keep them bent.

In an injury of the upper extremity, calling for litter transportation, the best position is on the back, with the injured arm laid over the body or suitably placed by its side, or on the uninjured side, with the wounded arm laid over the body. In injuries of the lower extremity the patient should be on his back, or inclining toward the wounded side; in cases of fracture of either lower extremity, if a splint can not be applied, it is always well to bind both limbs together.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

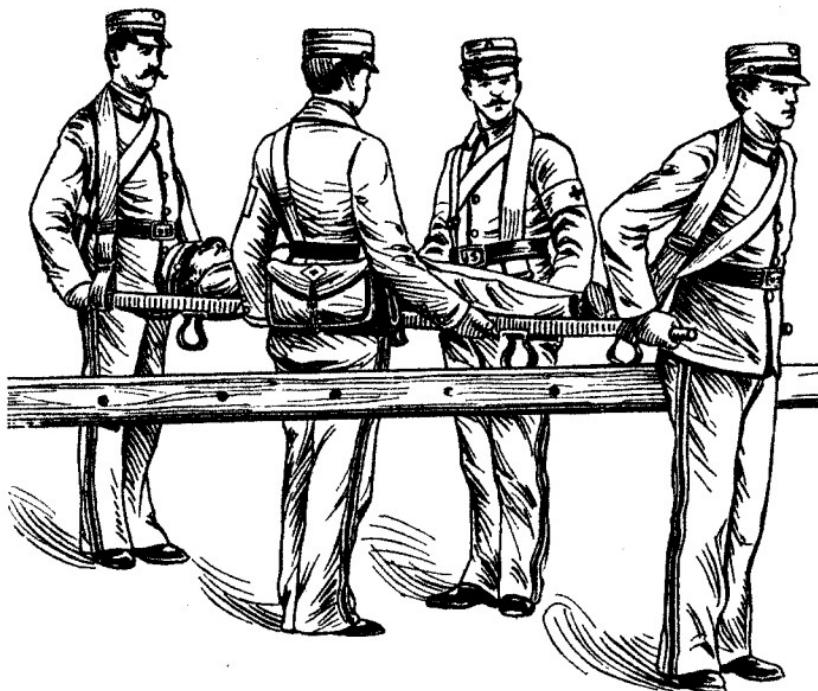
110. In moving the patient either with or without litter, every movement should be made deliberately and as gently as possible, having special care not to jar the injured part. The command *steady* will be used to prevent undue haste or other irregular movements.

111. *The loaded litter should never be lifted or lowered without orders.*

112. The rear bearer should watch the movements of the front bearer and time his own by them, so as to insure ease and steadiness of action.

113. The number of steps per minute will depend on the weight carried and other conditions affecting each individual case.

114. The handles of the litter should be held in the hands at arm's length and supported by the slings. Only under the most exceptional conditions should the handles be supported on the shoulders.



Par. 118. PASSING AN OBSTACLE.

115. The bearers should keep the litter level notwithstanding any unevenness of the ground.

116. In making ascents or descents, the rear or front handles should be raised to bring the litter to the proper level, Nos. 1 and 4 supporting the poles on their respective sides. With only three bearers, the free bearer takes hold of the handle on his side.

117. As a rule the patient should be carried on the litter feet foremost, but in going up hill his head should be in front; in case of fracture of the lower extremities, he is carried up hill feet foremost, and down hill head foremost; to prevent the weight of the body from pressing down on the injured part.

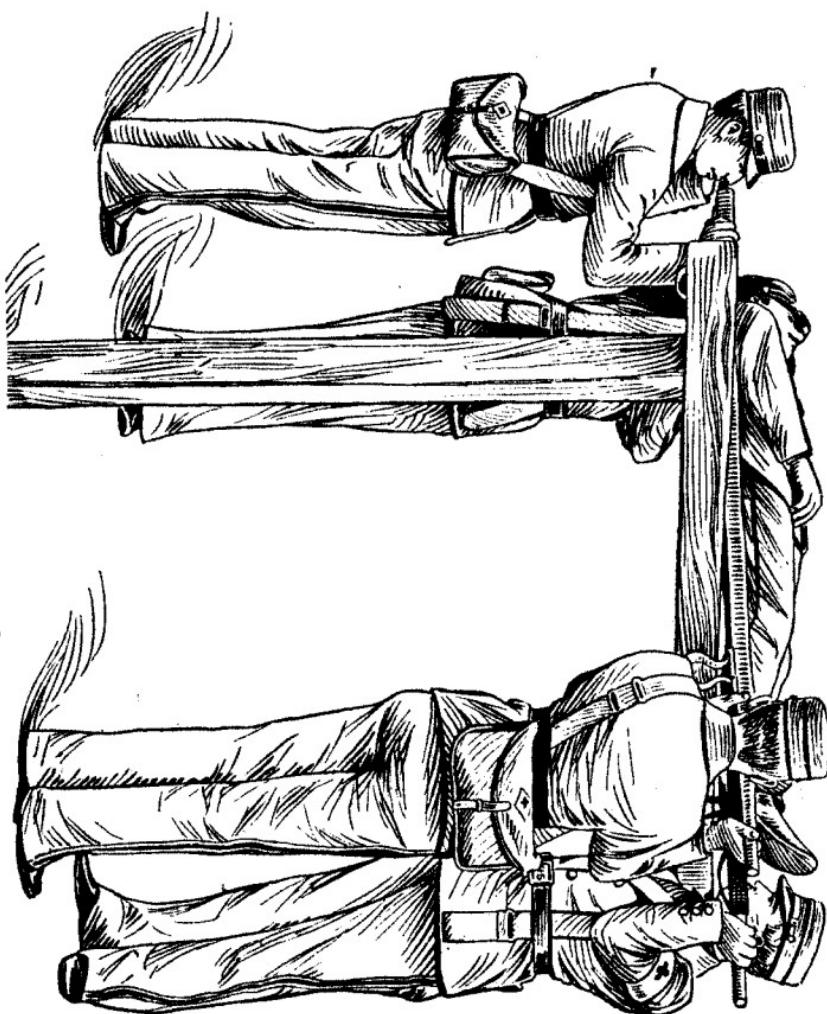
TO PASS OBSTACLES.

118. A breach should be made in a fence or wall for the passage of the litter, if there be no gate or other opening, but should it be necessary to surmount the obstacle, the commands are given;

1. *Obstacle*, 2. MARCH.

At *obstacle*, Nos. 1 and 4 close in to side of litter, grasp poles with both hands and support it; at *march*, No. 2 slips loops from handles and climbing over, receives litter as it advances (facing to the front); Nos. 1 and 4 then pass the obstacle and resume their places at the poles when the litter is carried over; No. 3, slipping loops from handles now also climbs over and takes his place between the handles; the slings having been adjusted without halting, Nos. 1 and 4 resume their posts.

119. The passage of a narrow cut or ditch is effected in a similar manner; Nos. 1 and 4 bestride or descend into the cut, support and advance the litter until No. 2 has crossed and resumed his hold, when the litter is



Par. 121. SURMOUNTING AN OBSTACLE.

carried over; No. 3 then crosses and all resume their places.

120. In crossing a running stream, or broken or otherwise difficult ground, or going up or down a hill, Nos. 1 and 4 give support on their respective sides of the litter at the command *obstacle*, (par. 118); or the litter may be carried *by four*, (par. 77).

121. To surmount an obstacle over 5 feet high, the litter being lifted *by four* (par. 77), the commands are given:

1. *Raise*, 2. **LITTER**;

when the litter is carefully raised to the level of the obstacle and passed over until the front legs have cleared it, where it is rested; Nos. 2 and 4 cross the obstacle and resume hold of their handles on the other side; the litter is then advanced until only the rear handles rest upon the obstacle, when Nos. 1 and 3 get over and resume hold of their handles; the litter is then lowered.

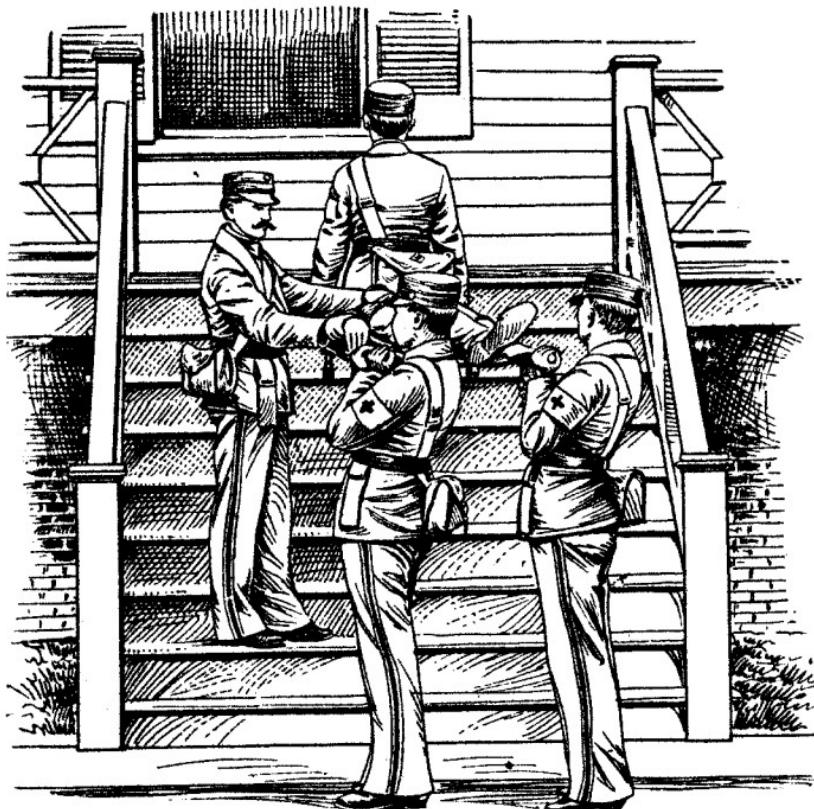
122. To pass a wide cut or ditch, the litter being lowered with the front legs near the edge, Nos. 2 and 4 descend into the cut, take hold of the front handles and the movement proceeds as in par. 121.

TO CARRY A LOADED LITTER UPSTAIRS.

123. A loaded litter is usually carried upstairs head front, and downstairs feet front, as follows: The litter is marched to the foot of the stairs in the usual manner, wheeled about, halted, and lowered, when the commands are given:

1. *Prepare for stairs*, 2. **LIFT**, 3. **MARCH**.

At the first command, No. 4 steps to the handle nearest him at the foot of the litter, which he grasps



Par. 123. CARRYING A LOADED LITTER UPSTAIRS.

firmly with both hands, while No. 2 grasps the opposite handle; No. 3 faces about, stoops, replaces loops and grasps handles. At *lift*, the litter is lifted, and at *march*, carried up by Nos. 3, 2, and 4, the rear bearers (Nos. 2 and 4) keeping it as level as possible by raising their end, and, if necessary, resting the handles on shoulders. They must carefully watch the patient to prevent accident. In this movement No. 1 falls out and accompanies litter, to render any assistance required.

If the litter is to be carried any considerable distance, it must be lowered as soon as possible after the stairs are mounted, and the usual positions resumed.

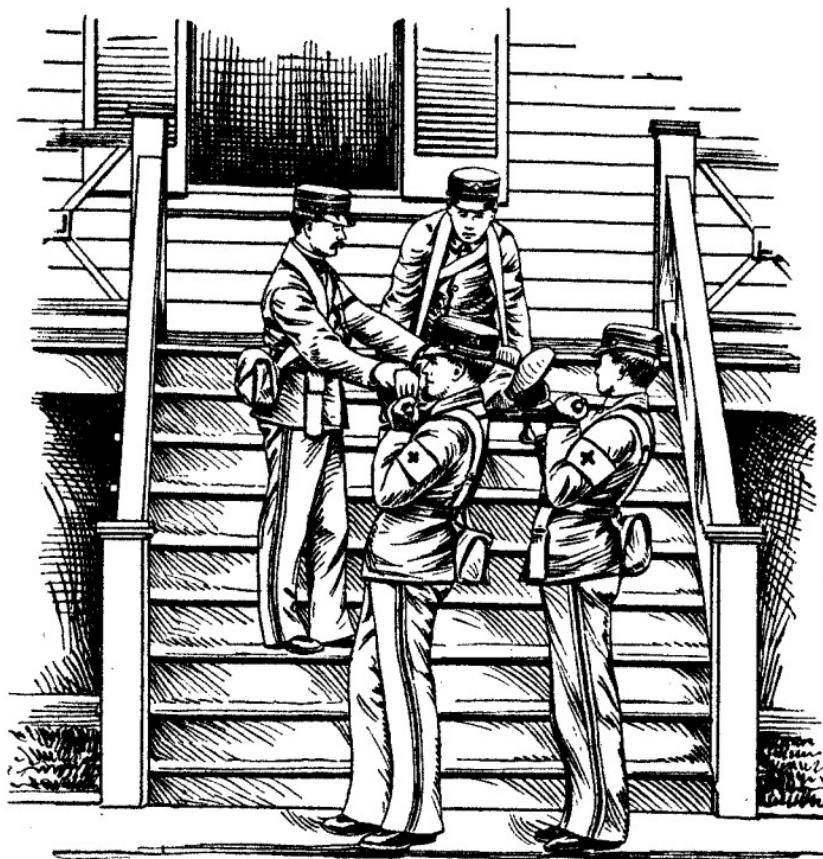
TO CARRY A LOADED LITTER DOWNSTAIRS.

124. As the litter approaches the stairs, the command *Prepare for stairs* is given, when No. 4 advances to left front handle, which he grasps firmly with both hands, while No. 2 grasps the opposite handle. The front bearers, as the descent proceeds, bring handles to shoulders, if necessary, to keep the litter as level as possible; the rear bearer carefully observes patient to see that no accident happens to him. When the level is reached the usual positions are resumed. When necessary the litter may be lowered at the head of the stairs.

When, for any reason, it is necessary to carry a patient feet first upstairs or head first downstairs, the bearers are simply reversed, in the former case No. 2 becoming front bearer, and in the latter No. 3, who is assisted by No. 1.

TO LOAD AND UNLOAD WITH REDUCED NUMBERS.

125. In loading with reduced numbers, No. 2 or 3 (absent) is ordinarily replaced by No. 4 or 1, respectively, while Nos. 1 and 4 replace each other (par. 52).



Par. 124. CARRYING A LOADED LITTER DOWNSTAIRS.

With three bearers the litter is placed as usual, and at the prescribed commands the bearers take their proper positions. The patient having been lifted by the three bearers, is supported on the knees of the two on one side, while the third (No. 1 or 4) places the litter in position under him.

126. Another method for three bearers, when it is necessary to carry the patient to the litter, is as follows: Two bearers take their positions on the same side opposite the knee and hip, while the third stands by the opposite hip. At the usual commands the two bearers at the hips stoop, and raising the patient to a sitting position, place each one hand and arm around the back and interlock the fingers of the other hand, palms up, under the upper part of the thighs. The patient, if able, clasps his arms around their necks. The third bearer (No. 2 or 4) supports the lower extremities with both arms passed under them, one above, the other below the knee.

127. If only two bearers are available (*e. g.*, Nos. 2 and 3), the patient is necessarily always carried to the litter. No. 2 proceeds by the right and No. 3 by the left, and take position on opposite sides of the patient near his hips. They lift the patient as directed (par. 145), the legs remaining unsupported, and carry him feet foremost over the near end of the litter.

In case of fractured lower extremity, the two bearers kneel on the injured side, raise the patient upon their knees, and take firm hold of him, No. 2 supporting both lower extremities, while No. 3 supports the body, the patient clasping his arms around his neck, when they rise.

128. To unload with three bearers, posts are taken at patient as in loading. At the commands:

1. *Prepare to Lift*, 2. **LIFT** (Par. 100),
- they raise him upon the knees, No. 1 (or 4) removes



Par. 126. CARRYING BY THREE BEARERS.

the litter, and at *lower patient*, they lower him carefully to the ground.

129. With two bearers, they form a two-handed seat (par. 145), and lift the patient off the litter. In the case of fracture, they stand on the same side, and kneeling (par. 127), lift him upon their knees, then rise and take two steps backward to clear the litter, when they lower him to their knees and then to the ground.

TO TRANSFER PATIENT FROM LITTER TO BED OR ANOTHER LITTER.

130. From litter to bed: With four or three bearers the litter is placed at the foot of the bed, as nearly as possible in line with it; the bearers taking their positions (all on one side if only three), lift the patient upon their knees, then, at the command *rise*, taking firm hold of him, they rise, and, moving cautiously by side steps to the bedside, lower him upon the bed.

With two bearers, the patient is likewise first lifted upon their knees, then carried by side steps to the bed.

131. From litter to litter: The patient is lifted upon the knees of the bearers, the litter removed and replaced by the other litter.

IMPROVISATION OF LITTERS.

132. Many things can be used for this purpose:

Camp cots, window shutters, doors, benches, boards, ladders, etc., properly padded.

Litters may be made with sacks or bags of any description, if large and strong enough, by ripping the bottoms and passing two poles through them and tying crosspieces to the poles to keep them apart; two, or



Par. 133. PREPARING BLANKET LITTER.

even three, sacks placed end to end on the same poles may be necessary to make a safe and comfortable litter.

Bedticks are used in the same way by slipping the poles through holes made by snipping off the four corners.

Pieces of matting, rug, or carpet, trimmed into shape, may be fastened to poles by tacks or twine.

Straw mats, leafy twigs, weeds, hay, straw, etc., covered or not with a blanket, will make a good bottom over a framework of poles and cross sticks.

Better still is a litter with bottom of ropes or raw-hide strips whose turns cross each other at close intervals.

133. But the usual military improvisation is by means of rifles and blankets. Each squad should be supplied with two rifles (bayonets fixed), carried by Nos. 1 and 3, who assure themselves that they are unloaded, and a regulation blanket rolled up, and carried by No. 4 over right shoulder. The detachment being in line, is formed in column of fours (par. 25), when the commands are given:

1. *For blanket litter*, 2. **MARCH.**

At *march*, Nos. 2 and 4 step two paces forward, and Nos. 1 and 3 place themselves behind them.

1. *Prepare*, 2. **BLANKET LITTER.**

Nos. 2 and 4 face about; No. 4 takes blanket roll and passes one end to No. 2, when Nos. 1 and 3 seize free edge of blanket (with free hands) as near the corners as possible; Nos. 2 and 4 step backward till the blanket is unrolled, when all stoop and place it smoothly on the ground. Nos. 1 and 3 lay rifles under edges of blanket, trigger guard in, muzzles toward 2 and 4, somewhat

converging, when all roll blanket tightly about rifles, an equal number of turns on each piece, until the space between them measures 20 inches, and stand erect.

134. The blanket litter is lifted *by four* as in par. 77. It may be carried in any direction, and all movements of loading, unloading, etc., are executed as laid down for the hand litter.

135. When no longer required, the commands are given:

1. *Take apart*, 2. **BLANKET LITTER.**

The bearers having resumed their original positions, face the litter, stoop and unroll blanket on their respective sides; Nos. 1 and 3 take up the rifles and stand at the *order*; Nos. 2 and 4 fold the blanket lengthwise, then roll it tightly, when No. 4 places the roll upon his shoulder and all stand facing to the front.

At *form, rank*, each squad is re-formed as in par. 67. The column of fours may now be re-formed into line (par. 38).

136. Should it be desirable, by reason of the patient's condition, or because of reduced numbers of the squad, the following method may be used:

One-half of the blanket is rolled lengthwise into a cylinder, which is placed along the back of the patient, who has been turned carefully on his side. The patient is then turned over upon the blanket and the cylinder unrolled on the other side. The rifles are then laid down and rolled tightly in the blanket, each a like number of turns, until the side of the body of the patient is reached, when they are turned trigger guards up.

137. A litter may also be prepared with two rifles and two or three blouses, by turning the blouses lining out, and buttoning them up, sleeves in, when the rifles are passed through the sleeves, the backs of the blouses forming the bed.

Two bearers may carry the wounded man in these improvisations, but it is better, whenever possible, that four men should do so, two on each side.

METHODS OF REMOVING WOUNDED WITHOUT LITTERS.

FOR ONE BEARER.

138. While it is not desirable that one bearer should, ordinarily, be required or permitted to lift a patient unassisted, emergencies may arise when a knowledge of proper methods of lifting and carrying by one bearer is of the utmost value.

A single bearer may carry a patient in his arms, on his back, or across his shoulder.

To bring the patient into any of these positions, the first steps are as follows:

139. To lift the patient erect.

The bearer, turning patient on his face, steps astride body, facing toward the head, and with hands in his armpits lifts him to his knees, then clasping hands over the abdomen, lifts him to his feet; he then with the left hand seizes the patient by the left wrist and drawing the left arm about his (the bearer's) neck holds it against his left chest, the patient's left side resting against his body, and supports him with his right arm about the waist.

140. From this position the bearer proceeds as follows:

To lift the patient in arms.

The bearer, with his right arm behind patient's back passes his left under thighs and lifts him into position.



Par. 139. LIFTING PATIENT ERECT.

To place patient astride of back.

141. The bearer shifts himself to the front of patient, back to him, stoops, and grasping his thighs, brings him well up on his back.

As the patient must help himself by placing his arms around the bearer's neck, this method is impracticable with an unconscious man.

To place the patient across back.

142. The bearer with his left hand seizes the right wrist of the patient and draws the arm over his head and down upon his left shoulder, then shifting himself in front, stoops and clasps the right thigh with his right arm passed between the legs, his right hand seizing the patient's right wrist; lastly, he, with his left hand grasps the patient's left and steadies it against his side, when he rises.

To place patient across shoulder.

143. The bearer clasps his hands about the patient's waist, shifts himself to the front, facing him, and stooping places his right shoulder against the abdomen; he passes his right hand and arm between the thighs—securing the right thigh—and with his left grasps patient's right hand, bringing it from behind under his (bearer's) left armpit, when, the wrist being firmly grasped by his right hand, he rises. This position leaves the left hand free.

144. In lowering patient from these positions the motions are reversed. Should a patient be wounded in such manner as to require these motions to be conducted from his right side, instead of left, as laid down, the change is simply one of hands—the motions proceed as directed, substituting right for left, and *vice versa*.



Par. 142. PATIENT ACROSS BACK.

FOR TWO BEARERS.

By the two-handed seat.

145. The patient lying on the ground, the commands are given :

1. *Form two-handed seat,* 2. *Prepare to lift,* 3. **LIFT.**

At the first command the two bearers take position facing each other on the right and left of the patient near his hips.

At the second command they raise the patient to a sitting posture, pass each one hand and arm around his back, while the other hands are passed under the thighs, palms up, and the fingers interlocked.

At *lift* both rise together.

In marching, the bearers should break step, the right bearer starting with the right foot, the left bearer with the left foot.

By the extremities.

146. This method requires no effort on the part of the patient; but it is not applicable to severe injuries of the lower extremities. One bearer stands by the patient's head, the other between his legs, both facing toward the feet. At *prepare to lift*, the rear bearer having raised the patient to the sitting posture, clasps him from behind around the body under the arms, while the front bearer, standing between the legs, passes his hands from the outside under the flexed knees. At *lift*, both bearers rise together.

By the rifle seat.

147. A good seat may be made by running the barrels of two rifles through the sleeves of an overcoat, buttoned as in par. 137, so that the coat lies back up,



Par. 143. PATIENT ACROSS SHOULDER.

collar to the rear. The front bearer rolls the tail tightly around the barrels and takes his grasp over them; the rear bearer holds by the butts, trigger guards up.

148. A stronger seat is secured in the following manner:

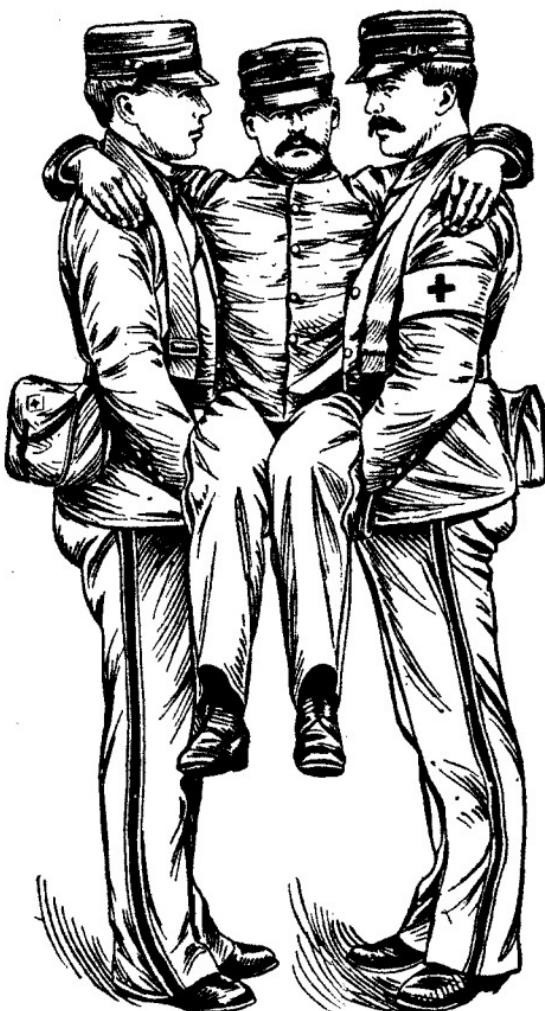
A blanket being folded once from side to side, a rifle is laid upon it transversely across its center so that the butt and muzzle project beyond edges; one end of the blanket is folded upon the other end and a second rifle laid upon the new center in the same manner as before. The free end of the blanket is folded upon the end containing the first rifle so as to project a couple of inches beyond the first rifle. The litter is raised from the ground with trigger guards up.

TO PLACE A PATIENT ON HORSEBACK.

149. The help required to mount a disabled man will depend on the site and nature of his injuries; in many cases he is able to help himself materially. If he be entirely helpless, five men—if available—should be used to mount him, one to hold the horse, the others to act as bearers. The horse is, if necessary, blindfolded.

To load from the near side, the bearers take posts *at patient left*, lift the patient and at the command *prepare to mount* carry him to horse, his body parallel to that of the horse, his head toward the horse's tail. No. 1 stands on the off side of the horse ready to grasp the right leg of the patient when it is brought within his reach. When close to the horse's side, at the command *mount*, the patient is carefully raised and carried over the horse until his seat reaches the saddle, when he is raised into position.

When necessary to load from the off side the bearers take posts *at patient right*.



Par. 145. TWO-HANDED SEAT.

To mount with the assistance of three or two bearers the same principle is observed.

150. To dismount, at the commands,

1. *At patient*,
2. *Right (or left)*,
3. **POSTS**,
4. *Prepare to dismount*,
5. **DISMOUNT**,

the movements are reversed.

151. The patient once mounted should be made as safe and comfortable as possible. A comrade may be mounted behind him to hold him and guide the horse; otherwise, a lean-back must be provided, made of a blanket roll, a pillow, or a bag filled with leaves or grass. If the patient be very weak, the lean-back can be made of a sapling bent into an arch over the cantle of the saddle, its ends securely fastened, or of some other framework to which the patient is bound.

THE TRAVOIS.

152. The travois is a vehicle intended for transporting the sick or wounded when the use of wheeled vehicles or other means of transportation is impracticable. It consists of a frame, having shafts, two side poles and two crossbars, upon which a litter may be rested and partly suspended. When in use a horse or mule is attached to the shafts and pulls the vehicle, the poles of which drag on the ground. One pole is slightly shorter than the other, in order that in passing an obstacle the shock may be received successively by each and the motion be equably distributed.

153. No. 4 procures the animal, sees that it is properly harnessed, and keeps charge of it. The travois having been procured by Nos. 2 and 3, the commands are given:



Par. 149. PLACING PATIENT ON HORSEBACK.

154. 1. *Prepare*, 2. **TRAVOIS.**

Nos. 1 and 3 take posts (left and right respectively) at the ring (or front) ends of the shafts, and No. 2 at the shoe (or rear) ends of the side poles. They pull the shafts forward through the collars until fully extended; then Nos. 1 and 3 place the front crossbar over the front ends of the side poles, driving it home until its collars strike the front collars of the side poles, and No. 2 passes the collars of the rear crossbar (keeping uppermost the surface on which are the flat bolts) over the rear ends of the poles, pushing them forward until they reach the squared places, beyond the bolt slots, when the barrel bolts are thrown into place.

155. 1. *Hitch*, 2. **TRAVOIS.**

Nos. 1 and 3 hitch the travois. If the animal has an ordinary wagon harness, the rings on the front ends of the shafts are put over the iron hooks on the hames, and the toggle of each trace chain is fastened to the ring of the corresponding side pole. If it is saddled, the rings on the front ends of the shafts are fastened to the pommel of the saddle by means of the straps that belong there, and the shafts secured by a surcingle passed over all.

The saddle should have a breast strap, if practicable.

156. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 having taken their posts at litter, the travois is loaded as in ambulance drill (pars. 169 and 170), by the commands:

1. *Take post to load travois*, 2. **MARCH.**

1. *Prepare to load*, 2. **LOAD.**

At load, the three bearers slowly raise the litter and carry it lengthwise over the travois. Nos. 1 and 3 slip the handles of the litter through the leather loops on the

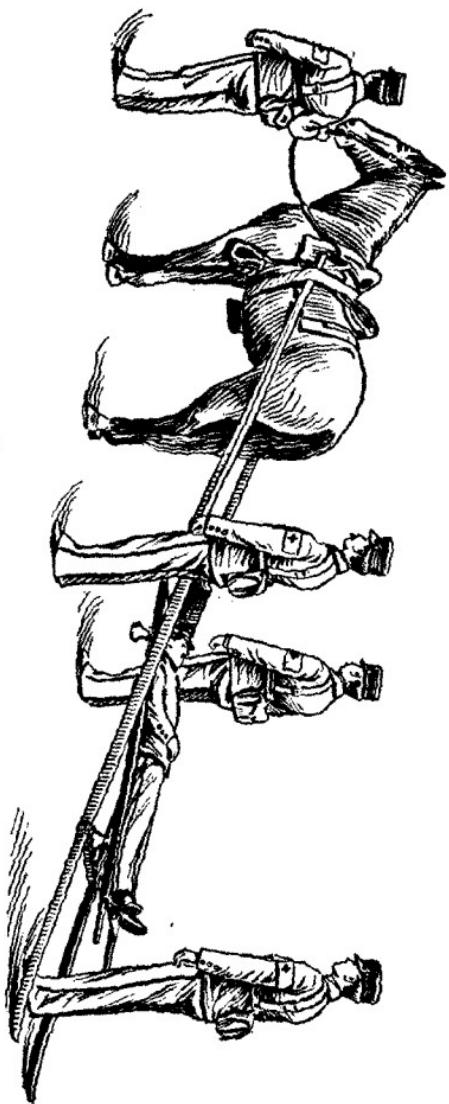


FIG. 156. THE TRAVOIS LOADED.

front ends of the side poles, and set the front legs into the mortises, securing them by the bolts, when they take posts at travois, facing the animal, No. 1 at the patient's right shoulder, No. 3 at his left, and No. 2 at his feet.

157. The squad being at travois posts, at the commands:

1. *Prepare to unload,*
2. **UNLOAD,**

the movements are reversed and the litter lowered clear of the travois.

158. The travois may be loaded or unloaded by two bearers who take posts opposite each other at mid-length of litter which they lift on or off the travois, grasping each pole with both hands.

159. The travois being unloaded, at the commands:

1. *Unhitch,*
2. **TRAHOIS.**

The travois is unhitched by Nos. 1 and 3, and the animal led out by No. 4.

1. *Pack,*
2. **TRAHOIS.**

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at their respective posts remove the rear and front crossbars, then slip the shafts backward under the side poles and secure all by the cross straps.

160. A travois may be improvised by cutting poles about 15 feet long and 2 inches in diameter at the small end. These poles are laid parallel to each other, small ends to the front and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; the large ends about 3 feet apart, and one of them projecting 8 or 10 inches beyond the other. The poles are connected by a cross-bar about 6 feet from the front ends and another about 6 feet back of the first, each notched at its ends and securely lashed at the notches to the poles. Between the crosspieces the litter bed, 6 feet long, is filled in

with canvas, blanket, etc., securely fastened to the poles and crossbars, or with rope, lariat, rawhide strips, etc., stretching obliquely from pole to pole in many turns, crossing each other to form the basis for a light mattress or improvised bed; or a litter may be made fast between the poles to answer the same purpose. The front ends of the poles are then securely fastened to the saddle of the animal. A breast strap and traces should, if possible, be improvised and fitted to the horse. On the march, the bearers should be ready to lift the rear end of the travois, when passing over obstacles, crossing streams, or going uphill.

THE TWO-HORSE LITTER.

161. *The two-horse litter* consists of a litter with long handles used as shafts for carrying by two horses, or mules, one in front, the other in rear of the litter. It accommodates one recumbent patient. On a good trail it is preferable to the travois, as the patient lies in the horizontal position, and, in case of fractured limbs they can easily be secured against disturbance. This litter may be improvised in the same manner as the travois, only the poles should be $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the crossbars forming the ends of the litter bed should be fastened 5 feet from the front and rear ends of the poles. The ends are made fast to the saddles by notches, into which the fastening ropes are securely tied.

162. A patient is placed upon a horse litter after it is hitched, and removed from it before it is unhitched, in the same general manner as when lowered upon or lifted from a bed or other litter.

THE AMBULANCE.

163. The regulation ambulance is a four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by two horses. It provides transportation for eight men sitting or two recumbent on litters, or four sitting and one recumbent. It is fitted with four removable seats, which, when not used as such, are hung, two against each side, thus answering the purpose of cushions. The floor is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 feet wide. Beneath the driver's seat is a box for the medical and surgical chests, and under the body are two water tanks; outside, on each side, are two brackets upon which litters are carried.

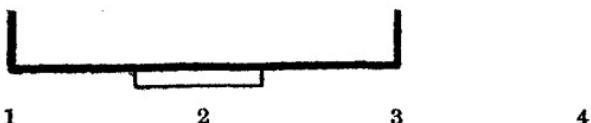
AMBULANCE DRILL.*

164. The litters are said to be *packed* when they are strapped and placed upon the brackets. The seats are said to be *prepared* when they are horizontal, supported by the legs; and *packed* when they are hooked against the sides of the wagon.

* With the old pattern ambulance, which has a litter rest and special litters (the latter carried suspended each by two straps from the hand rails), and which will not accommodate the regulation litter, the bearers proceed as follows: After the seats are *packed*, No. 2 passes the two rear rollers to No. 3 and adjusts the two front rollers; they then, beginning on the right, unbuckle the straps, place the litter upon the rollers, and resume their posts. No. 1 then commands: *Procure litter, about face*, when the litter is brought to the *carry* and *opened*; after which the patient is transferred to the ambulance litter and *loaded*. After the patient is *unloaded* and transferred to the regulation litter, No. 1 commands: *At ambulance litter posts*, when the litter is *closed*, *shouldered*, and *returned* to ambulance; he then marches his squad back to the regulation litter. To *prepare seats*, the litters are suspended, beginning on the right, the rollers are returned to their compartment, and the seats *prepared*.

*To take posts at ambulance.***165. Being in line:****1. At ambulance, 2. Posts.**

The designated squad marches in column of files to the ambulance; when No. 1 takes post on the left, No. 2 in the center, and No. 3 on the right of the rear of the ambulance and close to it, No. 4 on the right of No. 3.



In the case of a litter lowered in rear of ambulance preparatory to loading, head of patient toward it, at the command *posts*, each No. faces about and proceeds directly to his post.

This is the invariable position of the squad *at ambulance posts*; it may be taken from any position (the litter, if any, being *grounded* or *lowered*), and when disarranged, from whatever cause, the squad may be reassembled by these commands for service at the ambulance.

166. The ambulance having seats *packed* and the squad being *at ambulance posts*:**1. Prepare, 2. SEATS.**

Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, and open the tail gate; Nos. 2 and 3 enter the ambulance, No. 2 facing the front and No. 3 the rear seat of their respective sides. Each man seizes the lower edge of the seat about 6 inches from the ends with both hands and lifts it carefully to free the hooks from the upper slots, and then slips them into the lower slots; he raises the legs

and adjusts them to the seat, fastening the keepers, and tries the seat for firmness before leaving it. He then prepares in like manner the opposite seat. Nos. 3 and 2 now resume their places *at ambulance posts*.

167. The ambulance having seats *prepared*, and the squad being *at ambulance posts*:

1. *Pack*, 2. **SEATS.**

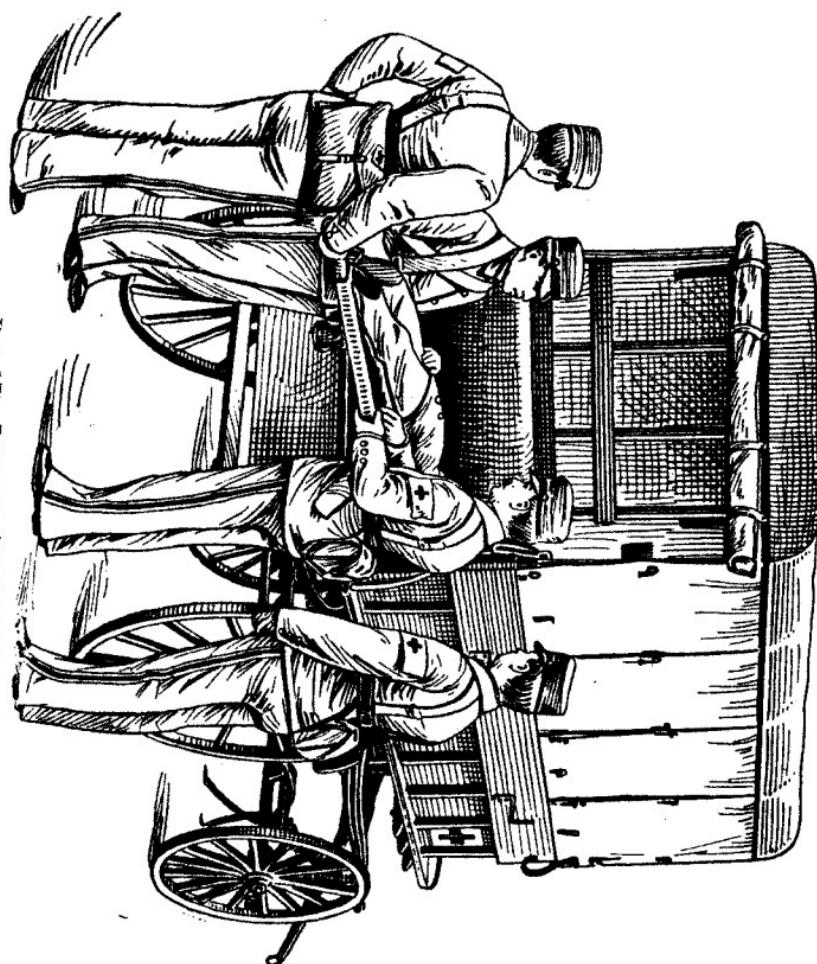
Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, and open the tail gate, Nos. 2 and 3 enter the ambulance, No. 2 facing the front and No. 3 the rear seat of their respective sides. Each man having pushed aside the keepers covering the slots, releases the legs, then seizing the front of the seat with both hands, raises the seat to clear the hooks from the lower slots and slips them into the upper slots. He then packs in like manner the opposite seat. Nos. 3 and 2 now resume their posts at ambulance.

168. Seats can be *prepared* or *packed* on one side only, (leaving room on the packed side for one recumbent patient) by the commands: *Prepare* (or *pack*) *seats, right* (or *left*).

169. The litter being *lifted*, at the commands:

1. *Take post to load ambulance*, 2. **MARCH;**

the squad proceeds to the ambulance. No. 4, starting ahead in double time, lays the arms and accouterments of the patient (which he carries) on the ground by the right rear wheel; he then raises the curtain, if necessary, opens the tail gate, observes the condition of the ambulance and (resuming his post at the litter) reports it to the squad leader. Upon approaching the ambulance the litter is wheeled about so that the head of the patient is toward the rear of the ambulance and two



Par. 170. LOADING AMBULANCE.

paces from it, when the litter is halted and lowered. If it be necessary to prepare the ambulance before loading, the squad takes posts at ambulance, No. 4 remaining in charge of the patient; if ready for the reception of the litter the commands are given:

1. *Prepare to load.* 2. **LOAD.**

170. At the first command No. 2 faces about, No. 3 steps around his left handle and takes post at the patient's left shoulder; No. 1 takes post opposite No. 3; all facing the litter stoop, No. 2 grasping his handles, and Nos. 1 and 3 their respective poles; No. 4 watches the patient and otherwise renders any needful assistance. At *load*, the bearers slowly raise the litter to the level of the floor of the ambulance and advance to it, being careful to keep the litter in a horizontal position; the legs are placed on the floor by Nos. 1 and 3, and the litter pushed in by No. 2, assisted by the others. When this is accomplished, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are in position *at ambulance posts*. No. 4 places the arms and accouterments of the patient (if any) under the litter, and then takes his position on the right; Nos. 1 and 3 close the tail gate and, if necessary, lower the curtain. The squad may then be faced in any desired direction and marched away.

171. The squad being *at ambulance posts*:

1. *Prepare to unload.* 2. **UNLOAD.**

At the first command, Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, open the tail gate, and No. 2 takes hold of the projecting handles of the litter; at *unload*, No. 2 draws out the litter, assisted by Nos. 1 and 3, who, facing inward, support the poles until the inner handles

are reached. The litter, carefully supported in a horizontal position, is then lowered with the head of the patient two paces in rear of wagon; No. 4 closes the tail gate, and all take posts at litter.

172. To load with two bearers, the litter being lowered in position for loading, at *prepare to load*, the bearers take posts on their respective sides, mid-length of the litter and facing it; they stoop and grasp each a pole firmly with both hands. At *load*, they lift the litter and push it into the ambulance.

At *unload*, each bearer grasping his handle, they partly withdraw the litter, then shifting their hands to their respective poles and facing each other they continue to withdraw it until the head reaches the rear of the ambulance, when they lift the litter out and lower it to the ground.

173. The right side of the ambulance is always loaded or unloaded first, unless otherwise ordered.

174. When necessary to load the feet first, at the commands: *By the feet, take post to load ambulance, march*, the litter is lowered with foot toward the ambulance, when the loading proceeds as above described, excepting that No. 3 remains between his handles, No. 2 takes post opposite the right ankle, and No. 4 opposite him.

175. At the conclusion of the drill with ambulances the detachment is re-formed in line.

TO PREPARE AND LOAD ORDINARY WAGONS TO TRANSPORT WOUNDED.

176. In active service, the use of the ordinary army or other wagons for transporting the sick and wounded is of everyday occurrence, and it is important that bearers should be practiced in preparing, loading, and unloading such vehicles. Patients may be laid on straw

or other like material spread thickly over the bottom of the wagon, or on hand litters placed on the bottom, or suspended by ropes or straps. The movements heretofore fully described, to *load* and *unload*, will, if thoroughly understood, meet the requirements of any emergency of this character. It must, however, always be remembered that such work demands a far greater amount of care on the part of the bearers, for the safety and comfort of their patients, than when the proper appliances are at hand.

INSPECTION AND MUSTER.

INSPECTION OF DETACHMENT.

177. Inspection is in such uniform as may be prescribed. The Hospital Corps pouch is worn with all uniforms, suspended from the left shoulder to the rear over the right hip.

The detachment should be frequently inspected in the uniform and equipment for field service, which consist of the blouse, trousers, campaign hat, shoes, and leggings, the waist belt, pouch and sling, the haversack and canteen suspended from the right shoulder to the rear over the left hip, and the tin cup hung from the flap strap of the haversack.

If required, a revolver is carried at the belt on the right side and a cartridge pouch on the left.

178. The detachment being formed, the senior non-commissioned officer salutes, reports, and takes his place on the right of the line of file closers (par. 3).

The officer commanding, standing in front of the center of the detachment, then draws sword and commands:

1. *Open ranks*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the first command the senior noncommissioned officer steps one pace to the rear to mark the new alignment of the file closers; the medical officers above the rank of lieutenant stand fast during the inspection; the junior officers place themselves on the right and left of the rank; the officer commanding goes to the right flank and verifies the position of the senior noncommissioned officer, then places himself facing to the left, three paces in front of the right of the detachment, and commands: **MARCH.** At this command the junior officers take post three paces in front of the detachment, distributing themselves equally along the line, in order of rank, from right to left; the rank (the left hand above the hip) dresses to the right; the file closers step backward to the line established by the senior noncommissioned officer, and dress to the right.

The officer commanding aligns the officers and the rank; the senior noncommissioned officer the file closers.

The officer commanding verifies the alignment of the file closers; the officers and file closers cast their eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the command *front*, the men cast their eyes to the front and drop the left hand.

179. The officer commanding takes post facing to the front, three paces in front of the right guide, and as the inspector approaches, he faces to the left, commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. **POUCHES**,

and facing to the front salutes him.

At the second command the pouches are shifted under the right arm to the front, the flap opened and held by the left hand, fingers extended, palm against the body, so that the flap strap covers the line of buttons, right hand at side.

As soon as inspected, the officer commanding returns sword and accompanies the inspector. When the latter begins to inspect the rank, the junior officers face about and stand at ease, sword at the order.

Commencing on the right, the inspector now proceeds to minutely inspect the pouch, accouterments and dress of each soldier in succession.

After the inspector has passed each man closes and replaces the pouch.

180. The inspection being completed, the junior officers come to attention, carry sword and face to the front; the officer commanding again takes his post on the right, draws his sword, and facing to the left commands:

1. *Close ranks*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the junior officers face about and resume their posts in line of file closers; the file closers close to two paces from the rank. The officer commanding may direct the junior officers to stand fast in front of the detachment.

181. If the detachment, or part of it, should be mounted, or armed with revolvers, it will be inspected in this respect in accordance with cavalry drill regulations.

The clothing roll will be inspected, unrolled, on the soldier's bunk at inspection of quarters.

INSPECTION OF LITTERS.

182. The detachment being in line with strapped litters at the carry, the commands are given:

1. *Litters left*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT.**

1. *Inspection*, 2. **LITTERS.**

At *litters* No. 1 of each squad steps back in line with No. 3, the litters are opened, held suspended until inspected, and then lowered, when the squads take posts at litters.

INSPECTION OF AMBULANCES.

183. The ambulances being in line at intervals of ten paces, with seats packed, each with a squad at ambulance posts, the commands are given :

1. *Inspection*, 2. **AMBULANCES**;

when each squad steps back three paces in rear of its ambulance. The inspector first examines the animals and harness, then the ambulance and contents, after which he directs the seats to be prepared, or such other work to be done as he desires executed.

MUSTER.

184. All stated musters of the detachment are, when practicable, preceded by a minute and careful inspection.

The detachment being in line with ranks open, the officer commanding, upon intimation of the mustering officer, commands :

Attention to muster.

He then returns sword, and hands a roll of the Hospital Corps detachment, with a list of absentees, to the mustering officer. The latter calls over the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers, "Here," and steps forward one pace. The muster completed, the ranks are closed and the detachment dismissed.

After mustering, the presence of the men reported in the hospital or on duty is verified by the mustering officer, who is accompanied by the officer commanding.

TENT DRILL AND PACKING.

185. The canvas of a field hospital consists of hospital tents, conical wall tents, and common tents. The hospital tents are intended for use as wards and dispensary, the conical wall tents as squad and mess tents, and the common tents as latrine covers.

Tentage for medical officers is not included in that for the field hospital. Each medical officer is allowed one wall tent complete.

HOSPITAL TENT.

186. A hospital tent is 14 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet to ridge, the wall being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; it furnishes comfortable accommodations for six patients, and requires to pitch it a ridgepole and two upright poles, seven long tent pins on each side for the guy ropes and two on each side for the long guys, eighteen in all. Twenty-four small pins are needed for the front, rear, and walls.

187. The hospital tents should always be pitched first in the field hospital. One squad (4 men) under the direction of a noncommissioned officer is required. Nos. 1 and 3 work in rear, Nos. 2 and 4 in front (positions as *by four, prepare to lift*, par. 77).

188. At the commands:

1. *Pitch hospital tent,*
2. **MARCH,**

Nos. 1 and 2 procure canvas, Nos. 3 and 4 the poles. Nos. 3 and 4 place the ridgepole on the ground as directed, and the uprights in position, usually on the side opposite that from which the wind blows; then get each two mauls, nine large and twelve small pins, which they drop at their respective ends of the tent;

after which they set a small pin at each end of the ridge to mark the rear and front openings. Meanwhile, Nos. 1 and 2 unroll the tent and spread it out on both sides of the ridgepole.

Nos. 1 and 3 in rear, Nos. 2 and 4 in front, slip the pins of the uprights through the ridgepole and tent. The fly (if used) is now placed in position over tent and the loops of the long guys over the front and rear pole pins. No. 1 secures center (door) loops over center pin in rear, and No. 4 in front, and each goes to his corner, No. 1 right rear, No. 2 right front, No. 3 left rear, No. 4 left front. All draw bottom of tent taut and square, the front and rear at right angles to the ridge, and fasten it with pins through the corner loops; then stepping outward two paces from the corner pins and one pace to the front (Nos. 2 and 4) or rear (Nos. 1 and 3), each securely sets a long pin, over which is passed the extended corner guy rope. Nos. 1 and 3 now go to rear, Nos. 2 and 4 to front pole and raise the tent to a convenient height from the ground, when Nos. 2 and 3 enter and seize their respective poles, and all together raise the tent until the upright poles are vertical. While Nos. 2 and 3 support the poles, Nos. 1 and 4 tighten the corner guys, beginning on the windward side. The tent being thus temporarily secured, all set the guy pins and fasten the guy ropes, Nos. 1 and 2 right, Nos. 3 and 4 left, and then the wall pins.

189. A wall tent or common tent is pitched in the same manner as a hospital tent. Care must be taken that the tent is properly squared and pinned to the ground at the door and four corners before being raised.

CONICAL WALL TENT.

190. The conical wall tent is $16\frac{8}{12}$ feet in diameter and 11 feet to the peak. It is provided with a hood,

and will comfortably accommodate ten men, and may be made to hold twice that number.

To pitch it requires a tripod, pole, forty-eight tent pins, and a squad (4 men) under the direction of a non-commissioned officer. No. 1 works on the right, No. 4 on the left, No. 2 in front, No. 3 in rear (positions as at litter, par. 68).

191. At the commands:

1. *Pitch conical wall tent,* 2. MARCH,

No. 1 and 2 procure canvas, No. 3, tripod and pole, and No. 4 the tent pins and two mauls. They all unroll the tent and spread it out near where it is to be pitched, apex at its center. No. 1 having taken a maul and three pins steps off eight paces directly outward (right or left) from the front corner of the hospital tent, on a line with its front, and drives two pins 2 feet apart, to mark the door of the conical wall tent; he then measures with the tent pole from the middle point between these pins directly backward, the far end of the pole determining the center of the tent, which he also marks with a pin; No. 3 places the tripod opened out flat, with ring over the center pin, and lays the pole on the ground, pin end at center pin. All now being at their posts, bring the canvas over the tripod till its center comes to the center pin and door at the front pins, when No. 2 slips the wall loop at each side of door over front pins. This is an important duty and upon its proper performance depends the proper pitching of the tent.

Nos. 1 and 4 commencing at rear and front of tent respectively, and working to the right and left, scatter the pins and pull out the guy ropes. Nos. 2 and 3 take each a maul, and commencing front and rear respect-

ively, work right and left of the tent, driving the guy pins, placing them about one yard from the edge of the tent, each on a line with a seam. As the pins are driven, Nos. 1 and 4 place the ends of the guy ropes over them, working on their respective sides. When the pins are set, No. 2 creeps under the canvas, slightly raises the tent and places the pin of the pole through the plate attached to the chains at the top of the tent, and raising the pole, sets it in the ring of the tripod; No. 3 having, from the outside, placed the hood over the pole pin, enters the tent by creeping under, and assists No. 2 in raising the tripod, which being done, Nos. 1 and 4 tighten the guys; they then scatter the wall pins. The tent having been secured, Nos. 2 and 3 now take their posts outside and drive the wall pins, working as before, No. 2 toward the right rear, and No. 3 toward the left front; Nos. 1 and 4 straighten the tent and fasten the hood guys.

In pitching, as soon as any man has completed his assigned work, he assists the others until all have finished.

192. The tents having been pitched, they should be thoroughly ditched as soon as convenient.

193. To strike a tent: At the commands *Strike tent, march*, the men take their posts; they first remove the wall pins, and then all the guy pins on their respective sides, except the four corner pins of the square tents, or the quadrant pins of the conical wall tents. Standing at their respective posts they remove the corner, or quadrant, guys from the pins and hold the tent until the command *Down* is given, when the tent is lowered to the indicated side. The canvas is then rolled up and tied by Nos. 1 and 2, while Nos. 3 and 4 fasten the poles, or tripod and pole, together, and collect the pins.

PACKING.

- 194.** The pack equipment complete consists of—
1 combination halter and bridle, with leading line;
1 breast strap and chains;
1 breeching strap and chains;
1 pack saddle, with parts as follows, viz.:
 1 iron yoke frame;
 2 wooden side pieces;
 2 side pads of leather, lined with blanket and stuffed
 with hair;
 4 small straps to fasten saddle and pads together;
 2 pairs of quarter straps (each connected by a cross
 strap) with rings and two cincha (latigo) straps
 for each side;
 2 webbing cinchas;
 1 surcingle (cargo cincha);
 2 pairs of sling ropes;
 2 saddle blankets;
2 canvas chest covers.

The purpose of this equipment is to permit of the packing of the medical (No. 1) and surgical (No. 2) chests, in the event of wheeled transportation being impracticable.

It will be observed that the chests are so arranged upon the saddle as to permit of immediate access to their contents, to facilitate which the animal carrying the pack must habitually be led.

One litter squad will be designated as packers, who will see that the equipment is accurately fitted to the animal, and will be responsible for its care and condition.

No. 1 brings the saddle and puts it on from the near side; No. 2 bridles and blindfolds the animal, and holds him, taking care that he is never moved without first removing the blinder. He will also assist No. 1 in saddling, working on the off side.

TO SADDLE.

195. Place the folded saddle blankets one above the other, so that their front edges will come $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front of where the pommel end of the saddle is to rest; take the saddle by both yokes and place it squarely in position, a little in rear of its proper place; place the crupper under the dock and gently move the saddle forward into position, taking care not to disarrange or move the blankets; pass the latigo strap through the free end of the front cincha and tighten and secure it; then secure the rear cincha in the same manner, taking care that the rings of the cinchas, when cinched, are above the lower edge of the pads. Place the breast strap in position, and fasten the chains of the breast and breeching straps to the saddle. Pass the strap end of the cargo cincha, to its mid-length, under the yoke bars of the saddle, and throw both ends to the rear, off of the saddle, taking care that the bight of the cincha remains between the hooks of the saddle yoke.

TO LOAD.

196. Nos. 3 and 4 bring the chests, and, beginning with the medical (No. 1) on the near side, hang them upon the saddle, suspended from the yoke hooks by two rings permanently fastened to the back of each chest.

No. 1 having steadied the saddle by supporting the medical (No. 1) chest until the surgical (No. 2) chest is in place, then secures the load as follows:

No. 4 from the off side takes the strap end of the cargo cincha, brings it over No. 2 chest, and passes it under the animal's belly to No. 1, who, in the meantime, has brought the buckle end of the cincha over No. 1 chest; No. 1 then passes the strap through the

buckle, and, with the assistance of No. 4, draws the cincha snug and buckles it.

Anything other than medical and surgical chests are packed by means of the sling ropes.

No. 1 passes the sling ropes over the saddle to the off side, until the cross strap, placed mid-length of the ropes and joining them, comes parallel to the animal's spine; Nos. 3 and 4 place the off-side pack well up on the saddle, where No. 3 supports it with the left shoulder and throws the ends of the sling ropes over his right shoulder, in readiness to pass them over the pack; No. 4 then passes to the near side and assists No. 1 to place near side pack well up on saddle, its edge, if possible, overlapping the upper edge of the off-side pack, where he supports it; No. 1 takes the end of the front rope and slipping it through loop passed to him by No. 3, secures it, then passes to the off side, secures the rear rope, the loop of which is passed to him by No. 4. The packs having been slung, are balanced, when No. 1 secures them with the cargo cincha, passed over the pack and under the animal's belly.

197. SCHEME FOR PACKING HOSPITAL CORPS POUCH.

REAR (in loops).			
Case with scissors, pins, etc.	Roll of wire gauze.	Flask with <i>ammoniae spiritus aromaticus.</i>	Rubber tourniquet. Knife.
FRONT.			
Packet.	Packet.	Packet.	Packet.
Packet.	Packet.	Packet.	Packet.
BOTTOM.			
Six roller bandages.	Spool plaster.		

198. SCHEME FOR PACKING ORDERLY POUCH.

REAR (chiefly in loops).

Chloroform in case.	Roll wire gauze.	Spools adhesive plaster. Bottle catgut ligatures.	Ammonia spiritus aromaticus, in flask.	Hypodermic syringe.	Mist. chloroform et opii, in case.
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FRONT.

Scissors.	Packet.	Packet.	Knife.
Catheter, in case.	Pins.	Diagnosis tags.	
Packet.	Packet case.	Packet.	

IN TRAY AT BOTTOM.

Four packages gauze.	Rubber tourniquet.
Six roller bandages.	Antiseptic tablets.

CLOTHING ROLL.

199. The articles heretofore carried in the knapsack or blanket bag will, together with the overcoat, be rolled in the piece of shelter tent supplied each soldier, and carried in the transportation wagon, or in the ambulance when no other transportation is provided. When the soldier is mounted and no wheel transportation is available, they will be carried on the saddle, as directed in the drill regulations for the cavalry.

Contents:

- 1 woolen blanket;
- 1 blue flannel shirt;
- 1 undershirt;
- 1 pair drawers;
- 2 pair socks;
- 1 towel;
- 5 shelter tent pegs;
- 2 shelter tent poles;
- 1 overcoat.

The roll, which should, when completed, be 26 inches in length, is packed as follows:

First, spread out the blanket upon the ground and turn in its sides, making them overlap in such manner that the blanket, when so folded, shall equal in width the length of the longer shelter tent pole. Double the blanket lengthwise, bringing the upper end 18 inches short of the lower end. Upon the doubled end of the blanket place, in the following order, the flannel shirt, undershirt, socks, drawers, and towel, so folded as to equal width of blanket.

Next, arrange pegs of shelter tent at upper end of clothing, three on one side and two on the other, points inward, bases flush with outer edge of clothing. On these place the shoes, one on each side, soles up, toes

inward. Now roll tightly (beginning at bundle of clothing) as far as the blanket is doubled. Turn up the remaining 18 inches of the blanket and pull the upper thickness of this end over the bundle, thus securing it. The poles are now laid upon the bundle, and the over-coat, folded with its inside outward in such manner as to equal the width of the previous bundle, is rolled round the latter. Finally, the roll is completed by spreading out the shelter-tent half, folding in the rear flap, placing the bundle upon the flap, turning in the sides of the tent and rolling tightly. The whole is now secured by the straps furnished for the purpose.

200. HOSPITAL CORPS BUGLE CALL:



POSITION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL CORPS DETACHMENT, AND AMBULANCES ON THE MARCH.

201. The position of the medical department of a marching command is immediately in rear of the rear company of the organization to which it pertains, and in front of the rear guard.

With each ambulance is a driver and an ambulance orderly.

In camp the ambulances and medical department wagons are parked near the field hospital, and not with the wagon train.

OUTLINES OF FIRST AID.

GUNSHOT FLESH WOUNDS WITHOUT SERIOUS BLEEDING.

Use the contents of first aid packet as directed. Be careful not to touch the wound with hands or anything but sterilized compress. A foreign body projecting from the wound may be removed.

THE TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.

The triangular bandage may be used as follows:

1. *As a sling for the arm.*—Put the forearm at right angles to the arm; place the middle of the long side or base of the triangle under the hand, and its apex beyond the elbow; bring the half of the triangle nearest the body up over the breast and shoulder of the uninjured side and carry the other half over the shoulder of the injured side, tying the ends at the back of the neck; smooth out the apex and fold it snugly around the elbow, then pin it in place.

2. *Folded lengthwise, as a cravat,* to keep compresses on wounds of the head, neck, or limbs, or to fix splints in position.

3. *For wounds of the hand.*—Lay the hand on the open triangle, fingers toward the apex and the wrist over the middle of the base; turn the apex up over the hand, and hold this part in position by crossing the ends of the bandage over it and tying them around the wrist.

4. For the foot.—Apply the bandage with apex toward the toes; fold, as in the case of the hand, and make the ends fast around the ankle.

5. For the chest.—Fasten the ends around the body; draw the apex over one or the other shoulder and then down in front or behind, fastening it to the girdle formed by the base.

6. For the loins.—Encircle the body with the base and bring the apex up between the thighs, in front or behind, to be fastened.

7. For the shoulder.—Tear a strip lengthwise from the base of the triangle; pass the strip around the neck on the injured side and tie it in the uninjured armpit. Then make fast the triangle, by its base, around the arm of the injured side and carry the apex up over the shoulder, securing it to the strip already applied.

8. For the hip or thigh.—Two triangles are required. Fold one and apply it as a belt around the body; fasten the base of the other around the thigh and bring the apex up over the wound, to be made fast to the belt.

BLEEDING FROM GUNSHOT OR OTHER WOUNDS.

Mere oozing of blood will stop when a compress and bandage are applied. When bleeding is very free, elevate the limb and make pressure with thumb or fingers on the artery going to the part, until a rubber bandage or improvised tourniquet can be applied.

FOR BLEEDING FROM ANY PART OF THE ARM OR HAND.

Compress the artery against the bone at inner part of the arm behind border of big muscle. Apply rubber bandage or improvised tourniquet around arm just below armpit. The pad of tourniquet should be placed over the artery.

BLEEDING FROM ANY PART OF THIGH, LEG OR FOOT.

Press on artery at middle of the groin against the bone and apply rubber bandage or improvised tourniquet a few inches lower down. If latter is used, place the pad on a line running from middle part of the groin to inside of knee.

BLEEDING FROM WOUNDS OF SHOULDER OR ARMPIT.

Press the thumb deeply into the hollow behind middle of collar bone until surgical assistance arrives.

BLEEDING FROM WOUNDS OF FOREHEAD.

Press on artery just in front of the ear; apply hard compress over wound and bandage tightly.

BLEEDING FROM WOUNDS OF FACE.

Press on the artery in front of angle of jaw.

**EXHAUSTION OR FAINTING—FROM SHOCK, LOSS OF BLOOD,
OVEREXERTION, OR HEAT.**

Place patient on his back with his head low; check hemorrhage if it exists; loosen belts and clothing, and give a stimulant ($\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful aromatic spirits of ammonia, or tablespoonful whisky).

SUNSTROKE.

With unconsciousness, hot skin, flushed face, contracted pupils, perhaps convulsions: Place patient on his back with his head raised, in the shade if possible; remove or loosen his clothing; apply cold douche or ice to head. Not to be mistaken for *drunken stupor*, which

is shown by dilated pupils, cool skin, and odor of liquor.

RESUSCITATION OF APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Remove patient's coat and shirt; lay him on his face; clasp hands under his belly and raise him to drain water from lungs; place him on his back with a roll under his shoulders; clean his mouth and nose; pull his tongue forward and hold it with a dry handkerchief. To expand the chest, kneel at his head, grasp an arm just below the elbow with each hand; draw his arms outward and then upward to sides of his head. To drive air from the chest, bring patient's arms down along sides and front of chest, pressing on them. Alternate these movements about fifteen times per minute until natural respiration begins, or for at least one hour. Occasionally hold ammonia to his nose and slap his chest with a cold, wet cloth. While these movements are being made, remove his lower garments and dry surface, rubbing toward the body.

FRACTURES.

Place the injured limb or part in as natural a position as possible, and apply a bandage or padded splints to keep it immovable during transportation and until the case can reach a surgeon. Articles available for splints are rifles, swords, scabbards, ramrods, bayonets, pieces of wood, lath or shingles, branches or twigs; for padding, clothing, blankets, hay, straw, grass, or moss.

If there is a flesh wound, apply a compress and bandage.

Collar bone or shoulder blade.—Support the forearm and hand in a sling; apply a bandage around the arm and body.

Arm bone.—Apply two splints, one in front and the other behind, if the lower part of the bone is broken; on inner and outer sides if the fracture is in the middle or upper portion; support by sling.

Forearm.—Place thumb up and apply a splint along the outer surface to wrist, and on the inner surface to tips of fingers; support with sling.

Leg and thigh.—Apply splints on each side. In the thigh the outside splint (a rifle may be used), should extend from the armpit to below the foot. A blanket with two rolls forming a trough for the limb is useful. If no long splint is at hand, bind the injured limb to the sound one.

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